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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF NUMBER FIFTY TWO.

Southern Soldiers and Southern Scribblers.....	821
The Army.....	822
The Centenary of St. Peter's.....	822
New Books.....	823
Marine Corps.....	823
List of Army and Navy Letters.....	823
Navy Gazette.....	823
Advice to Oarsmen.....	823
Official Manners.....	824
Eight U. S. Infantry.....	824
Army Personal.....	824
Abstract of Special Orders since August 5, 1867.....	825
Various Naval Matters.....	825
Foreign Military and Naval Items.....	826
Our Countrymen Proscribed in Mexico.....	826
The Chattanooga.....	827
The National Guard.....	828

SOUTHERN SOLDIERS AND SOUTHERN SCRIBBLERS.

TAKING courage from the thought that, in time of peace, the pen is mightier than the sword, the Southern knights of the quill have got their weapons levelled for a tilt against those brave Confederate officers who are trying to restore harmony to the Union. In some cases, it is true, the seditious Southern scribbler of the present was a Southern soldier of the past; as in the case of the impudent buccaneer SEMMES, who comes as near to waging his piratical style of warfare afresh against the Union, through the columns of his Mobile paper, as he safely can do, now that the Republic is restored. But, in the main, Southern editors who have been Confederate soldiers now squarely accept the results of the war in man-fashion, acknowledge that the cause is lost, and, having surrendered at discretion, so far as politics are concerned, accept such conditions as seem wise and just to the loyal States in Congress assembled.

The non-combatant scribblers, however, are now in array, as we have said, against such veteran soldiers as LONGSTREET, JEFF. THOMPSON, HINDMAN, JOHNSTON, A. G. BROWN; and, following the example of the self-convicted CORNELIUS O'DOWD, of "Blackwood," across the water, they dip their weapons in gall, and charge with "envenomed point." B. H. HILL, of Georgia, not content with pronouncing the National Congress a "fragmentary conclave" of "perjured traitors and libellers," goes on, as Governor J. E. BROWN tells us, to assert "that Generals BEAUREGARD, LONGSTREET, and HAMPTON are far more to be despised than a burglar, because they 'counsel submission to the military acts,' and denounce 'General LEE, General JOHNSTON, General GORDON, and almost all other generals of the Confederate armies, as 'an enemy of every citizen whose rights are protected by the Constitution,' because, they 'passively submit' to the same acts of Congress." With some humor, Governor BROWN adds that "these great men" will be "exceedingly filled with contempt" at Mr. B. H. HILL. In a similar strain, under the head of "Good-by, Longstreet," the Baton Rouge *Advocate* accuses that excellent soldier of having "gone to the Radicals," and being "dead to us." He "participates in the wild devilry of the bitter oppressors of his people," and has "gone into the camp of our enemies," when he "had the right to remain with us." One knows not which is the more stupid, the silly talk of this paper about "Northern public sentiment recovering from the spasms of anger which caused the military bill," or the arrogance with which some unknown scribbler says "we draw down a veil, behind which is all that is 'bright and glorious of our Confederate general,' for few will 'care to recognize in the future Radical leader the man who led our ragged hosts into the very jaws of death.'"

So, too, when Ex-Governor A. G. BROWN, of Mississippi, JEFF. DAVIS' colleague in the U. S. Senate, said at a "reconstruction barbecue" in Jackson, where speeches were made by both blacks and whites, that he, though once what was called a "pro-

scribed rebel," would advise the "acceptance of the terms tendered by Congress without delay or cavil," the scribbling defamers of LONGSTREET instantly hounded him. But one brother officer came to his defence in the *Vicksburg Times*, and another in the *Mississippi Flag*. The latter said:

We have seen with pleasure, in the *Vicksburg Times*, Colonel McCARDLE's manly defence of Gov. A. G. BROWN from the charges of treason, cowardice, etc., raised by parties against him because of his favoring reconstruction. We have stood side by side with Gov. BROWN, and we have plodded over the hills of Virginia, when we were a Lieutenant in BARKSDALE's regiment, and Gov. BROWN a Captain in the Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment, and we can give our humble testimony to his patient endurance and courage.

This defence we quote, for the simple purpose of showing, what we firmly believe, that the memories of past campaigns with gallant comrades, and the mutual confidence then inspired, will have more weight than the belchings of these Southern scribblers, with their foolish, crazy, gin-distilled ideas, expressed in appropriately bad English.

HINDMAN, again, meets the storm of calumny which has descended upon THOMPSON and LONGSTREET. But his offence is of the mildest character. He tells the *Arkansas State Gazette* that he has "not 'affiliated with the Radical party.'" He merely advises all people to "acquiesce in the military bills of Congress—not because those bills are constitutional, just, or wise, but because the power that forces them on us is greater than we can resist, and utter and permanent ruin may overwhelm us in a further contest against it. Such reasoning as this controlled LEE and JOHNSTON when they surrendered." Such is the sum and substance of his offending, for which he is so vigorously belabored.

The truth is that the soldiers of the North and those of the South understand equally well what the war meant, and what the surrenders at Greensboro and Appomattox Court House meant. They are at accord on this subject. LONGSTREET and SHERIDAN, JEFF. THOMPSON and THOMAS, agree in this interpretation of the issue; with them go the rank-and-file of their armies, except where, in exceptional cases, passion or interest is worked upon by miserable scribblers, who insist upon the opposite view. "You keep throwing up to us secesh," says a soldier signing himself "a fighting rebel," in the *Columbus Inquirer*, "that 'we are the most submissive of all.' We know we are, because we recognize the right of the North to alter, make, and unmake their own Constitution equally with the South, and because we pride ourselves upon our honor and chivalry, and are not going to retain the stakes after we have put them up to the sword and lost." And the same writer says that so far from being "ashamed of our submission, we pride ourselves upon it," adding:

We submitted as none but gentlemen can to an unconditional surrender, with olding nothing, not even a bar of gold left hid in the camp, and claiming nothing, not even life—for if we are not slain, like MAXIMILIAN, it is not because our lives are not forfeited by an unconditional surrender, but because the character of our adversaries is different.

This is the note sounded long ago by WADE HAMPTON, who declared that "the conquerors have the right to impose their terms upon the conquered," and has since cordially urged his countrymen to let the loyal Union have its own way of getting the South out of its political ruin. The "fighting Rebel," alluding to Mr. B. H. HILL, demolishes the mad theorist in this fashion:

We are glad Mr. HILL is getting ready to fight. He did not fight for our Southern constitution. But when he gets ready to die for the Yankee constitution that we left, he will find that the South cannot be whittled to the battle field by any one that did not bear her own beloved banner to her sacred fields of freedom.

Indeed, hundreds of proofs could easily be cited of what we have already averred that the Confederate and Union soldiery are substantially of one mind regarding the just political consequences of the war. Thus, a late number of the *Atlanta New Era* speaks of "a distinguished officer in the Confederate army" who has told the editor that General GRANT's position on this whole question of reconstruction was perfectly able to "reconcile the differences between all the sections." Now, what is this position of General Grant? It is one common to most of the officers in the Army—to every one of the distinguished District Commanders, no less than to the General-in-Chief. Before the Judiciary Committee he testified, as has been reported far and wide, and never denied, that "he had always understood the President's work in the South as of a temporary character, and at most as but an aid to Congress in setting up the civil government; that he had not sympathized with the President in his conflict with Congress; that he thought the fixing of terms of reconstruction was matter belonging to Congress." This opinion he gave "as a military man and a citizen, not as a politician."

Let us add, in conclusion, that at the South soldiers are apt to look on the criticism of scribblers, as Governor BROWN avers, with "exceeding contempt;" but now and then one of them turns, either in print or in person, on his traducer. JEFF. THOMPSON promises one such, who took advantage of his absence to calumniate him, that he would inquire into his antecedents, on his return, and see if he was fit for an antagonist, and if he passed muster in that respect, he would "teach him better manners."

THE temporary transfer of General GRANT's Headquarters to the War Bureau will, we hope, be marked also by an introduction into the latter office of the urbanity and courtesy which have been so long wanting to it. The distinction between the Headquarters of the Army and the War Office in the matter of the professional courtesy extended to gentlemen in the service has always been painfully apparent. In the former, an officer summoned on business, or making inquiries in the line of his duty, has always been treated as a gentleman. In the War Bureau, he has for many years had no assurance that he would be so treated. Whatever his merits, his record, his age, his length of service, he could only be doubtful, in seeking interviews with some of the officials engaged in department duty, whether he would not be rudely rebuffed. The "insolence of office" is a phrase as old as SHAKESPEARE, and an experience as old as the first government. It has been thoroughly illustrated in Washington, to the grief, shame, and anger of many thorough soldiers and worthy gentlemen in both services for many years. Promptness and courtesy in dealing with officers have been the rule, however, at General GRANT's Headquarters, and we hope this innovation will now be extended to the War Office, and thence to all the others.

We publish elsewhere in this issue an article on Official Manners which we recommend to the attention of our readers. Although the majority of them do not need the sound advice of the article in question, we could name a number of officers of the Army on Bureau duty who could profit by its suggestions. We do not now desire to particularize, and we therefore draw this bow at a venture.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted Second Lieutenant EDWARD K. ROSS, First U. S. Artillery.

THE ARMY.

GENERAL Court Martial Orders No. 39, from the War Department, publishes the proceedings in the case of Captain HANCOCK F. McLEAN, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, who was tried before a General Court Martial, at Galveston, Texas. Captain McLEAN was charged with: 1st. "Highly disrespectful conduct toward his superior and commanding officer." 2d. "Conduct subversive to good order and military discipline." 3d. "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." 4th. "Positive and wilful disobedience of orders." The following additional charges were also preferred against Captain McLEAN: 1st. "Violation of the 77th Article of War." 2d. "Disobedience of orders." 3d. "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." 4th. "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

The specifications to the first and second charges allege that Captain McLEAN used abusive language toward his superior and commanding officer, Brevet Brigadier-General S. D. STURGIS, Lieutenant-Colonel Sixth U. S. Cavalry, saying that he wished General STURGIS had been on the *Evening Star* when she went down, etc. The specification to the third charge was not proven. The specification to the fourth charge sets forth that Captain McLEAN disobeyed an order given by Major E. W. CRITTENDEN, his superior officer. The specification to the first additional charge alleges that Captain McLEAN after having been placed in arrest by Major CRITTENDEN, did, without proper authority, place himself on duty. The specifications to the second, third and fourth additional charges allege that Captain McLEAN disobeyed an order of Colonel OAKES, of the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, made a false statement, and returned to camp from pass in a state of intoxication. The Court found the accused guilty of the charges and specifications preferred against him, with the exception of the third charge and the specifications under it, and sentenced him "to be cashiered." The Secretary of War makes the following remarks upon the case:

The proceedings, findings, and sentence of the Court in the case of Captain Hancock T. McLean, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, were approved by the proper commander, and the record forwarded for the action of the President of the United States.

The introduction into the proceedings of the Court of the additional charges two, three, and four and his trial thereon, subsequent to the arraignment of the accused upon the original charges, vitiates the action of the Court.

The proceedings are therefore disapproved. Captain McLean will be released from arrest and report for duty.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHERIDAN on the 6th inst., issued the following order:

The U. S. Circuit Court, Circuit and District of Louisiana, having at the suit of JAMES CONDON, et al., issued a writ of injunction, by which MARK HOYT, et al., then in possession of the Killona or Ransom Freres Plantation, Parish of St. Charles, under a duly executed lease, and of the personal property thereon, by purchase, were dispossessed of the same, and the said JAMES CONDON, et al., placed in possession, and the same Court having subsequently decided that it had no jurisdiction in the matter, and having dismissed the writ of injunction and all proceedings in the case; but the said JAMES CONDON, et al., still retaining possession under the writ aforesaid, (now removed); and in order to secure to the said MARK HOYT, et al., their rights, under the said lease and purchase, to the possession of the plantation, the crops and other properties thereon, it is ordered that upon his filing with the Clerk of the District Court, for the Parish of St. Charles, Louisiana, a bond for Fifty Thousand Dollars with three sureties thereon, who are residents of the State of Louisiana, and worth double the amount of said bond, as security for any costs or the amount of any judgment that may be rendered in the case of G. W. GRIFFIN, et al., vs. MARK HOYT, et al., the sheriff of the Parish of St. Charles will immediately place the said MARK HOYT, in full and peaceable possession of the Killona or Ransom Freres Plantation, in said Parish, together with everything appertaining thereto, as it was, or would have been, had not said MARK HOYT been dispossessed by JAMES CONDON, et al.

BREVET Major-General AUGUR, commanding the Department of the Platte, has issued the following order:

With the sanction of the Lieutenant-General commanding the Military Division, and subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, the new military post to be established on Crow Creek, D. T., at its intersection by the Union Pacific Railroad, is named Fort D. A. Russell, after Brigadier-General DAVID A. RUSSELL, U. S. Volunteers, Major Eighth U. S. Infantry, who was killed at the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864.

With the same sanction, and subject to the same approval, the new post to be established on the North Platte, at the mouth of La Prele river, D. T., is named Fort Fetterman, after Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM J. FETTERMAN, Captain Twenty-seventh Infantry, who was killed at the massacre, near Fort Phil. Kearny, on the 21st December, 1866.

The following memorandum order has been issued from the Adjutant General's Office:

To avoid the risk of yellow fever, officers now absent from their appropriate duties in the States of Louisiana and Texas will be granted permission to remain thus absent until the fifteenth day of October, next, upon making application for such permission to the Adjutant General of the Army.

THE CENTENARY OF ST. PETER'S.

ROME, ITALY, July, 1867.

DEAR CHARLIE:—It has been made my good fortune to be in Rome from the commencement of the celebrations that have lately awakened so much interest throughout Roman Catholic communities, and, from their political significance, attracted the attention of the world at large. I could not leave Rome without writing you of those events, rumors of which must have penetrated even to your distant home. The Papal Government is harassed by enemies without, and insurrection within, its borders, and withal, it feels its power weakened by the growing apathy of the Church itself. Fully alive to the dangers of its position, it has strained every nerve to make a demonstration that, gathering the faithful around their leader, would not only gauge its moral strength, but stimulate the wavering to an increased love for the Pope and a greater devotion to his interests. You, whose republican education teaches the impropriety of church influence in state affairs, can scarcely realize the importance of this series of celebrations to the Church of Rome. In the recent settlement of Italian affairs, the liberals solaced their disappointed hopes with the realization of Italian unity, but royalists and liberals alike felt the work unfinished, that left in the heart of their country a state, shorn it is true to the narrowest dimensions, but still a state complete in all its parts, and governed by cardinals, in whose schemings and restless ambition they had never found anything but evil. While Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi could work together for the salvation of Italy, they were apparently wide asunder on the subject of Rome. I say apparently, for while the latter is to-day openly raising a loan to procure by some means the abolishment of the Pope's civil authority, King Victor, coerced by the weight of his obligations to France and doing her secret work, is restrained from any open movements in the same direction, though his people believe him in heart in sympathy with them and Garibaldi. Again, the majority of the Roman Catholics of this country, influenced, it is believed, by the continued prosperity of the people of the United States, have become wearied of the burdens inflicted on them by a selfish priesthood who debase their calling, and while they remain unshaken in their religious tenets, long to confine the Church to its legitimate business—the moral and spiritual elevation of the people. In Rome itself, the middle classes complain bitterly of the laws that, until recently, enforced by the bayonets of France, are even now sustained by her secret influence. The industrious and intelligent are not encouraged to labor, for not only do the numerous *festas* break into their employments and leave little time for the ordinary avocations of life, but the large body of church officials and other non-producers who benefit by the labor of the people are, in their prosperous appearance, a striking contrast to the miserable men who support them. In respect to the time, occupied by these *festas*, one illustration will suffice: An educated man in Rome told me that he paid for his children's schooling by the year, but so numerous were the *festas* or church festivals, and so rigid their observance enforced by the government, that his children received in the aggregate but seven months' education, leaving five months in the year to be devoted to processions and relic worship. And yet this man was a Roman Catholic, but was wearied with the exactions of the government. Indeed, he showed me the bullet-marks on the Quirinal Palace where, in 1859, a crowd of insurgents of whom he was one, had left traces of their attack on the Pope's Swiss guard.

This being the feeling and these the ideas that actuate a large mass of the Romanists themselves, you can easily fancy that it is about time for his Holiness to realize his situation and call his friends about him. He accordingly seized upon the Centenary of St. Peter's as the occasion for this assemblage, and summoned prelates and priests from every land to be present at the ceremonies, that the Papal Government has successfully endeavored to make the most brilliant display ever witnessed in the Imperial City.

From Corpus Christi Day to the chariot races on the grounds of the Borghese family, there has been an unceasing round of spectacles, including the illumination of the Coliseum, the review of the Papal Army, the celebration of St. John's Day, and the ceremonies at St. Paul's without the walls, the Pope officiating at the latter two in person. The intervals between the principal *festas* were filled with minor processions, the carrying about of relics and the illumination of the streets. The most peculiar of the spectacles, and certainly not the least in grandeur was the illumination of the Coliseum. You are by this time, through the aid of photographs and descriptions, familiar with the appearance of the Coliseum, and can thus easily imagine the effect produced by lighting the interior of those grandly beautiful ruins, with red, green, and violet fires in succession. But when you add to this the soft light of a full moon pouring through the arches, and the music of a fine band, you can scarcely conceive of the enjoyment with which the scene was witnessed by the thousands who filled the arena. At a given signal the people withdrew and took position outside near the fountain, to view the exterior lighting of the arches. Changing from scarlet to violet, and then to green, the deep caverns, tier above tier in the vast dark walls, shone with a supernatural light that magnified this largest known structure to twice its dimensions. Then as these fires died out, leaving an impenetrable darkness in the arches, a light from behind the spectators threw a crimson glow over the walls, bringing them out in strong relief against the moonlit hills and ruins that crowned them.

In striking contrast to all this, and suggestive of far different thoughts was the illumination of the dome of St. Peter's. This took place on the eve of the Centenary. By this time a hundred and twenty thousand strangers had congregated in the city. At an early hour in the evening we mingled in the crowd that was pouring toward St. Peter's and thronging the bridge of St. Angelo. After passing this point, where all the living streams from the streets united in one current, we found ourselves in the midst of an infinite variety of costumes and physiognomies. From India to Lower Canada, from far distant monasteries in the sterile regions of Siberia, and from chapels that nestle in Alpine valleys, or dot the sandy slopes of Mexico, priests had to come to renew the inspiration of their youth

at this festival, and to look upon St. Peter's in the moment of its brightest glory. Spanish monks and Italian jostled each other in the streets, and the priest from the County Kerry, in his enthusiasm brushed rudely by the grave proselyte lately escaped from the Episcopal fold. The bare-headed Capuchin too, lifted his meek eyes beaming with happiness as he caught sight of the dome that had led him such a weary pilgrimage, and drawing the cord tighter around his waist hurried to the front, all forgetful of his humility. Mingling with the priests' dark robes were the gay costumes of the peasants and mountaineers, the white caps of the Neapolitan girls, and the plumes of cuirassiers.

This motley crowd, pouring its thousands into the piazza arranged itself in the space left by the carriages that had already begun to form in close rows against the colonnade. We were early enough on the ground, to secure a place on the foundation stone of the Egyptian obelisk, and from that position could study the people whose numbers increased so fast, that the piazza and streets opening into it were filled by sundown. A little before eight o'clock we could see preparations making for the illumination. A man was lowered down the outside of the dome, and followed shortly by several others who clung to the ribs or buttresses that support the arch. Prepared as we were, by several visits to the church, to properly estimate its size, these men, at the height they were looked nevertheless surprisingly small. From the windows near the roof men began to make their appearance, and stood in groups over the capitals or on the ledges under the two clocks. Soon from two or three of these groups emanated a faint glow. This proceeded from the half concealed lights being collected for distribution. So small did these men appear, that it was only by closely watching we could detect their movements. They seemed more like flies than human beings crawling over the dome and along the roof, and the moment the lights were lit became invisible. At eight o'clock the bells rang out a peal and the lighting suddenly and simultaneously commenced from the dome, columns and colonnade around the piazza. There are four large columns in front of the entrance, flanked on the right by two columns and two pilasters, and on the left by a corresponding number. From the capitals of these columns men were swung by ropes and the lights lowered to them. These lights they fixed in position on both sides of the columns, and along the edges of the capitals while other lights were being placed on the sills and tops of all the windows, in the clocks, on the dome and on the cross, four hundred and fifty feet above the ground. In a few minutes there were twenty-four vertical and eight horizontal lines of lights; small but brilliant points that outlined the pillars and domes of the church. The wind prevented the perfect illumination of the right of the principal dome, though five of its buttresses were quite well lighted. I had counted nearly a thousand lights, and was watching the attempts made to complete the illumination of the dome when, at nine o'clock the grand change took place. The bells rang a second peal, and suddenly a ball of fire shot out of the dome, hovered a moment, then fixed itself on the cross. Instantaneously large fires flashed out like magic from among the smaller lights, and blazing from capital, roof, dome and cross with an unexpected and constantly increasing brilliancy that drew a shout from the spectators, shone like suns amid myriads of twinkling stars, that rose in long lines, grouped themselves at the dome and then faded out at the summit of the cross. A moment before, we all seemed contemplating a beautiful dream; a creation of fancy sparkling with lights like those seen in some vision of youth, now, blazing before us was a fairy edifice too grand for description, with the broken fragments of our dream paling behind it in the sky of the midsummer night. Never will I forget that sight, nor how we lingered and often turned back to look, as the crowd swept us along in its way to the Pincian Hill, whence they might view the spectacle from a distance. Nor will I ever forget how we lingered there till late in the night, loth to leave while the lights twinkled and flashed before us; nor how we turned away at last with one long look that had its counterfeit in the hours of that night's slumber. Years hence, when, perhaps at some frontier post beneath a western sky, I recall this wonderfully beautiful scene; the stars will marshal themselves into lines and columns, and in their midst I will again see the suns flash out their dazzling lights, and again hear the thousands cheering in the piazza of St. Peter's.

The next morning, at half-past seven, we drove to the rear of St. Peter's, to secure our places for the ceremonies of the Centenary. Our Minister, General King, had through repeated exertions kindly procured us tickets at the last moment to sit in one of the tribunes. Even at that early hour the church was thronged. Temporary seats, ranging upward and backward had been erected in the transepts and chapels, commanding a near view of the grand altar. Beside these seats or tribunes, there were various temporary galleries some of which were for the choir, and a private box for the different legations. The ladies were all clad in black veils, mantles and skirts, for in no other color can they enter St. Peter's on festival days. Between the tall pillars, hung pictures of miracles painted on cloth which, pointed below, terminated in a heavy gilt tassels at least two feet in length. Candelabra twenty feet high and fifteen in circumference, made of plaster of Paris, and resting on couchant lions stood at the angles where the transept crosses the nave. Relics, too, had been brought out, and were placed in the smaller chapels, where soldiers stood on guard over them. The bronze statue of St. Peter was robed in rich garments, with a crown on his head and his fingers ornamented with rings of precious stones. The whole church, from roof to floor, was hung with crimson cloth edged with gold fringe, while the columns were at the top decorated with festoons and wreaths of flowers. But the people themselves were not the least picturesque part of the display, for they completed the general resemblance of the whole to some magnificent picture, such as one sees but once in a lifetime. The ladies and citizens were all in black, as were also the majority of the priests; but mixed with these were the brown frocks of the Capuchins, and the red gowns of the Household attaches. But the soldiers pleased me most. There was the Pope's Swiss body-guard, whose uniform was designed by Michael Angelo over three hun-

dreared years ago. They wore a polished white steel helmet, lace ruff collar around the neck, and trunk hose with alternate yellow and black stripes. For the privates the rest of the uniform was a close fitting jacket of striped lemon-yellow and black with slashed sleeves, while they carried a polished pole-axe and sword. The officers wore in addition a polished cuirass and greaves. Then, too, there was the Guard Noble, whose members belong to noble families. The General's aid told me, that privates in this corps all hold the grade of lieutenant in the army. Their uniform was a brass helmet with a long plume trailing behind, a short scarlet dress coat, a broad gilt cross belt at which hung a sabre, white pants, heavy cavalry boots and gauntlets. The Swiss infantry were plainer in dress, more like our heavy artillery at home. The Zouaves, bare necked and with closely cropped hair, were dressed in gray loose pants, white coverings to their shoes, and small gray jackets. The windows were partly darkened, but countless wax candles threw their light from chandeliers near the roof, and candelabra on the pillars, down through the bluish atmosphere of the church on the bright uniforms and expectant though quite people. But the ringing of the bells and the booming of St. Angelo's guns announced the coming of the Pope. The soldiers cleared a lane from the rear of the church to the main entrance, and in a moment followed by the cheers outside and proceeded by officers, cardinals and bishops, Pius IX. made his appearance, borne aloft in a chair, behind which waved two enormous fans of white plumes. Though an old man, the Pope is fine looking. His face is very intelligent; the eyes expressive, very dark and piercing. He would make a good appearance as a general officer, and, indeed, there is no doubt that the troubles that surround him have developed within him new energies, and latent powers. As he was borne along the people knelt, and to my surprise the officers and soldiers also; the Pope all the time dispensing his blessing by extending and waving his hand up and down with three fingers pressed together. I have seen the Pope several times, and have been struck, as all are, by the peculiarly penetrating but by no means suspicious or severe expression of his eyes. He was finally lowered to the floor near the altar, and the ceremony began. To me, ignorant of the language and not particularly conversant with the forms of Romanist worship, the whole of the ceremony, though not destitute entirely of meaning, was almost a mere show. I could see the Pope robed for the performance of different parts of the rites, could see him incense the altar over St. Peter's tomb, and could hear him read the service in tones that were so loud and clear for one his age as to astonish the people. Afterward, cages of birds and doves, small silver wine casks, and imitations of bread and fruits all representing the productions of the earth were carried forward and presented to him as offerings. But to me, the whole scene was grand purely from its artistic effect. The ceremony, including the canonization of various new saints, lasted five hours, during that time I sat enjoying a scene whose like I never beheld and whose beauty it was difficult to realize though it was actually before me. In front the little light of day that struggled through the dome was softened as it fell through floating incense and lit up the polished helmets and arms of soldiers whose uniforms have been the ideals of artists. Crimson, gold, purple, blue and silver flocked the vast assemblage that darkened nave, transept and chapel floor, while around the altar all the brightness was accumulated in one brilliant mass of beautifully varied colors. The long, pencilled rays of softened light slanting down into the aisle near by, fell on a group of statuary and brought it out in pure whiteness against a background formed by a long perspective of arches beyond. Through the slanting rays, through the blue twilight atmosphere of transept and nave shone the countless lights in clusters, and long lines that tired the eyes to follow them.

It was impossible to sit there and not catch some of the enthusiasm that the time, place and (music added its charms) were calculated to awaken. Nor could I forget that on this spot, where fell by barbarian violence a Christian leader, was being enacted a ceremony to his memory more magnificent than any those barbarians ever performed. But time has some strange recompenses, and while I do not believe that, to cement the devotion of the Romanists to the church, it is necessary to cater to the barbaric element in the Roman character by spectacles such as this, I may rejoice that they are not pagans thirsting for Christian blood, who are to day worshipping a martyr's memory. Lost in a reverie engendered by thoughts like these, with mind and senses re-elling in all that was beautiful and suggestive of noble and inspiring ideas; it did not need the charm of music to increase the fascination of the scene. But above me a choir was chanting, and its strains of harmony could not die away ere they were caught by another and more distant choir, and then by another and another, until the aisle seemed to be filled with echoes of melody, whose liquid notes, now falling to whispering sighs, then swelling into a chorus that rolled along the aisles in loud tones filled the vast church and lifted one involuntarily from the earth to a world above. Sounds like these in a scene like this are sure to thrill some sympathetic chords of the heart, nor can every man distinguish between the emotions that beauty and harmony inspire, and the religious fervor born of this scene but conceived by religious conviction.

But the last prayer was said, the last strain of music ended, the benediction pronounced, the Pope carried out of the church repeating his blessings, and the Centenary was over. The lights were being extinguished and the soldiers pressing the crowd out before them as we left St. Peter's and looked back for the last time and forever on all its unequalled grandeur.

REGULAR.

The following is a list of the officers who have reported at the Headquarters Army Fifth Military District, for the week ending August 3, 1867: C. H. Ingraham, First Lieutenant Forty-first Infantry, Special Orders No. 194, Fort Columbus; D. H. Williams, First Lieutenant Forty-first Infantry, Special Orders No. 342, Headquarters of the Army; W. Fletcher, Captain Twentieth Infantry, Quartermaster business; W. C. Beach, Adjutant Twenty-fourth Infantry, in charge of prisoners for Tortugas; A. A. Harbach, Captain Twentieth Infantry, leave of absence.

NEW BOOKS.

PARTISAN LIFE WITH MOSBY. By Major John Scott: (Illustrated, pp. 492). New York: Harper & Brothers.

The name of Mosby, the guerilla, was, during the Rebellion, well known by both North and South, and we have now before us a history of his operations from the organization of his command until its final disbandment after the surrender of Lee. The operations of Mosby and his men were chiefly confined to those portions of the State of Virginia which bordered on the Potomac river, although they occasionally made incursions into Maryland. During the war it was not clearly decided how these guerillas should be treated, although, as a matter of expediency, they were when captured considered as prisoners of war, and treated in the same manner as any other Confederate soldiers. It cannot be denied that Mosby was very successful in annoying our troops who were stationed in or near the theatre of his operations, and that he also captured many prisoners, and burned and destroyed much valuable property of the United States and Union people. It is very evident from reading Major Scott's book that the only true way of fighting Mosby was by burning down the houses and laying waste the country in the vicinity of any place where he attacked a train or picket. Although this may seem a very harsh method, we are persuaded that no other plan against him would have proved successful, and the facts of the case bear us out in this belief. The inhabitants of the country through which these guerillas roamed were favorable to them, and were never lacking in giving them information or assistance. The reasons for this were, two-fold. First, because most of the citizens of that part of Virginia had friends and relatives in the Southern army; but principally because these guerillas were really a decided source of advantage to the citizens, as all the money and articles of value plundered from the United States usually found their way into their hands. Such being the case, it was evidently their interest to shield Mosby and his men at all times, and to give them all the information that they could obtain. It is well known that in many of their successful raids quite a number of Mosby's guerillas were in whole or in part dressed in the U. S. uniform, a fact which Major Scott acknowledges in the work before us. According to the usages of war, an enemy taken in the uniform of those he is fighting against is to be hung as a spy; and yet, with us, the instances are rare of men being executed on this account. In fact, we do not now recall a single instance in the Eastern armies. The subject of guerillas and their treatment is still an open one; for, although the War Department issued a long official pamphlet, directing how guerillas should be treated, the authorities seemed to have thought that, with the issuing of the order, their duties in the matter ceased.

Mosby, the guerilla, was born in Edgemont, Powhatan County, Virginia. He entered the University of Virginia when he was but sixteen years old, but his college life was brought to an abrupt close by a personal difficulty, in which he shot a man, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. For this act, he was tried and sentenced to suffer six months' imprisonment and pay a fine of one thousand dollars. The unexpired portion of this sentence, however, was remitted by the Virginia Legislature at its next session. Mosby entered the Southern service at the breaking out of the war, and was, as a lieutenant, left with a detail of nine men by General Stuart to protect the Southern people of Fairfax County. His operations in this section of the country were so successful that he was, from time to time, authorized to increase his command, until it finally was composed of two battalions, under his command as a colonel.

Mosby had several narrow escapes from capture—one of which is related by Major Scott, who states the affair correctly, as follows: On the 17th of December, 1864, Colonel Gamble, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, sent out a raiding party, comprising detachments of the Thirteenth and Sixteenth N. Y. and the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Clendenin, in search of Mosby. As they passed the house of Mr. Lake, they discovered two horses, with cavalry equipments, fastened to his gate. Captain Taylor's company, of the Thirteenth New York, surrounded the house, and, through one of the windows, Corporal Kane discharged his carbine at a man within. This was Mosby. The ball struck him in the abdomen, but, fortunately, without penetrating, and ranged around and came out just above and back of the hip. The lights were extinguished as the enemy rushed into the house; but, with a self-possession that never deserted him, Mosby determined to affect the dying man and by that stratagem, baffle his enemies. Throwing his coat, which denoted his rank, under the bed, his first act in this tragic performance was to besmear his lips with blood from his wound, to give the appearance of internal hemorrhage, and then to stretch himself on a couch as if exhausted. One of the men proposed to finish the rebel; but the Federal officers gathered around him: and Captain Taylor and Major Frazer, after examining the wound, pronounced it to be mortal. They then inquired his name, his rank, his regiment. The wounded man gasped, 'Lieutenant Johnson, of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry.' A negro belonging to Mr. Lake was then introduced, and, failing to recognize Mosby, pronounced him to be a stranger in the neighborhood. This testimony removed all doubt, and the column proceeded in their search of the guerilla chief.

To enliven his history of "Partisan Life," Major Scott introduces a Dr. Gog, who is Chaplain of the battalion, who is a sort of Falstaff, and his friend, Mr. Blackwell Magog. These creatures caper and prance about to amuse the reader with their antics, but their wit is anything but sprightly, and they are too coarse to be really amusing. It is to be expected that some mistakes would be found in this work, especially in speaking of Union troops, but, as a general thing, it is truthful and correct. The author shows his good sense in omitting from the text of his work those arguments on the subject of secession which are generally found in books of this kind. The volume is dedicated to a number of Baltimore ladies, who are mentioned by name, as a testimony of their sympathy during the late war.

* As Mosby lay on his back, apparently dying, his hands were over his face, the fingers being interlocked, which undoubtedly assisted him in avoiding detection.—[Ed. A. & N. J.]

"Partisan Life" consists in a number of letters supposed to be written to a friend; and the truthful manner in which the incidents of capture, etc., are recorded, renders the book valuable to all those who are interested in the doings of Mosby and his men.

TICKNOR & FIELDS have published *LITTLE DORRIT* as one of the volumes of their "Diamond Dickens." The typography of this edition is so superior and the printing of the text is so clear that, after the eye becomes accustomed to the size of the type, it can be read very readily and comfortably. The tint of the paper is also very gratifying to the eye, which is very apt to become wearied by the strong contrast between the black and white of ordinary books. The sixteen illustrations of this volume by S. Eytinge, Jr., are highly creditable to his skill as an artist, although one or two of them are not up to his usual standard.

NO MAN'S FRIEND, by Frederick William Robinson, and CALLED TO ACCOUNT, by Miss Annie Thomas, are the titles of the latest additions to Harper's Library of Select Novels. These works are well suited for Summer reading, while the reputation of their authors will secure for them a careful perusal. Mr. Robinson is the author of "Grandmother's Money," "Milly Hero," "Mr. Stewart's Intentions," &c., and Miss Thomas is known as the authoress of "On Guard," "Dennis Donne," "Theo. Leigh," "Played Out," "Walter Goring," etc.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the given dates. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead Letter Office, Washington.

AUGUST 10, 1867.

ARMY.

Adams, General Wirt.
Ames, General A.
Dillenbeck, Lieutenant John W.
Egan Major-General T. W.
Halsey, General R.
Heath, Captain Henry.
Hill, General Thomas H.
Hinsdill, Colonel C.

Logan, General John A.
Richardson, General R. V.
Ruppstein, Aug., late Lieutenant
Independent Co., 8th N. Y. Vol.
Salsman, Lieutenant Gust, 25th
Mobile Volunteer Infantry.
Stemmer, Colonel A. J.

AUGUST 14th.

ARMY.

Buckman, Corporal H. H., Company G, 14th Infantry.
Baker, Captain L. R.
Elliott, Major Thomas.
Foote, Colonel H. R.
Halsey, General R.
Hayes, General Joseph.
Lockwood, Colonel A.

Marston, Colonel H. C.
Meyer, Captain Otto.
Miller, Colonel C. C.
Reed, Geo. W., Company A, 1st
U. S. Infantry.
Richardson, General V. R.
Van Ranselaar, Major Ph.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

AUGUST 5.—Lieutenant-Commander J. N. Quackenbush, to the command of the *Yantic*.
Assistant Paymaster Geo. F. Bemis, to the *Shawmut*.
August 6.—Midshipman Edward W. Verry, to the *Michigan*.
August 8.—First Assistant Engineer Edwin Wells, to the *Michigan*.
Second Assistant Engineers D. W. Bradley and E. M. Brees, to the Naval Academy.

DETACHED.

AUGUST 8.—First Assistant Engineer J. W. De Krofft, from the *Michigan*, and granted sick leave.
August 10.—First Assistant Engineer Robert S. Talbot, from special duty at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to Boston for special duty connected with the trial of the *Manitou*.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

AUGUST 10.—The resignation of Third Assistant Engineer Samuel P. Budd.

ORDERS REVOKED.

AUGUST 5.—The orders of Assistant Paymaster H. T. Stanolf, to the *Shawmut*.

GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AUGUST 8.—Surgeon Geo. Clymer, for one month.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

AUGUST 5.—Acting Ensign J. F. Blanchard, to the *Shawmut*.
August 7.—Acting Ensign A. F. Uimor, to the receiving ship *Potomac*.
August 8.—Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon N. L. Campbell, to temporary duty at Washington, D. C., in the absence of Surgeon Clymer.
August 9.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer John T. Smith, to the *Nina*.
August 10.—Acting Ensign C. W. Arthur, to the *Potomac*.

DETACHED.

AUGUST 6.—Mate J. B. Raynor, from duty connected with iron-clads at New Orleans, La., and placed on waiting orders.
August 7.—Acting Ensign Lewis Gealtse, from the *Glasgow*, and placed on waiting orders.
August 9.—Mate W. H. Denike, from the *Portsmouth*, and placed on leave for discharge.

PLACED ON WAITING ORDERS.

AUGUST 5.—Acting Ensign Fred. Elliott.
August 8.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant E. S. Keyser.

ORDERS REVOKED.

AUGUST 8.—The orders of Mate M. P. Butts, to the *Shawmut*.

PLACED ON LEAVE FOR DISCHARGE.

AUGUST 6.—Acting Ensign Andrew Jackson.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following Volunteer naval officers have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:

AUGUST 5.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. H. Garfield, from the 4th inst.
August 7.—Mate Henry T. Davis, from date.
August 9.—Mates E. C. Finney and James W. Baxter, from date.

DISCHARGE REVOKED.

The honorable discharge of Mate W. H. Howland, dated August 2, 1866, has been revoked.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending August 10, 1867:

Charles Tate, seaman, March 12th, U. S. steamer *Tuscarora*.
James G. Maxwell, Lieutenant-Commander, July 19th, U. S. steamer *Fantic*, in Tampico River.

ADVICE TO OARSMEN.

A RECENT article in the London *Lancet* gives some sound advice to the oarsmen of the English Universities, which applies equally well to amateurs on this side of the water. The principle reason that so many persons injure themselves by over exercise undoubtedly is that they do not spend sufficient time in getting themselves into condition, and go back again to their old habits of life too abruptly, after the contest for which they trained has passed. If a man has a good sound constitution to start with he can by gradual degrees be inured to stand an almost incredible amount of work. It is the sudden efforts or bursts which do so much mischief; for, in physical as well as in mental education, those who desire to attain permanent superiority should make haste slowly. The *Lancet*, says:

Few laymen have the slightest idea of the serious dangers to which a supreme physical struggle, like the finish of a University boat-race, subjects organisms that are already in this condition. We sincerely trust that the fine young fellows, whose exertions at the race have incidentally occasioned our remarks, will sustain no lasting harm from their efforts; but we think it our duty to inform them, and the whole race of crack oarsmen, of the almost inevitable consequences which would arise from even a few repetitions of such a performance. It unfortunately happens that the experience of medical men in this matter has never been published in a complete and compendious form; but there are few London physicians who have not met with lamentable illustrations of the mischief done in this way. The tremendous respiratory efforts which a fatigued man must make, when he puts on such a series of spurts as those which Cambridge made, very often produce rupture of the air cells of the lungs, and a dangerous permanent emphysema. The furious action of the heart may cause rupture of a valve, and very frequently does cause cardiac dilation, with or without hypertrophy. And lastly, the enormous blood-pressure in the vessels is not uncommonly the origin of aneurism. Exact statistics are wanting on the subject of these maladies as thus produced; nor can we say accurately to what extent they shorten life; but it is certain that men who have committed great excesses in taxing their power by boat-racing when young, frequently do not survive to old age. We have known of several deaths from fatty and dilated heart, quite early in middle life, which were directly traceable to this cause.

It is earnestly to be wished that the enlightenment which appears to be at last making way at the Universities (at least at Oxford), as to the question of diet during training, may extend itself to the regulation of racing matters. The dangers incidental to the process of training, and the climax for which it is the preparation, are best avoided by the selection of men of sound physique, by a gradual education for the contest, and by the avoidance of an abrupt subsequent transition to ordinary habits of life.

OFFICIAL MANNERS.

How pleasant a quality is civility in official and business intercourse? It costs nothing, and is always sure to pay those who render it, and yet how often it is churlishly withheld without reason. Nothing in business life or among the great body of the people gives more satisfaction than to go into an office where every officer, clerk and attendant understands the value of being polite and obliging to customers and visitors; and, on the other hand, there are but few things more disagreeable than to meet in such places men who think it incumbent on them to give as little information as possible, and that in as huffish and unpleasant a style as they can manage to put it. This latter characteristic crops out most frequently in public offices, or at the desks and counters of corporate and other companies that have managed to acquire a monopoly of particular classes of business, such as railroading, expressing, telegraphing, freighting, etc. We do not mention these classes of business in any invidious way, but simply as illustrations. In all cases where there is active competition in any line of business, officers, clerks and attendants of all kinds are carefully instructed and kept under rigid discipline in this matter of politeness and obliging disposition, because it is essential to success. Why, then, can it not be extended at all times.

How frequently it happens that a citizen goes into a public office to get information on matters of importance to him and of interest to the office itself, and is repelled by the cold, curt manner in which he is answered. Our American theory is that the public official is the servant of the people, but the general practice is quite the reverse. The citizen is too frequently eyed with a scowl, and treated as if he were a meddling and offending subordinate come in to give his master (the official) unnecessary trouble. In this way many a man, after making an unpleasant visit to one of the public offices, is literally driven away without getting the information to which he is entitled, and has to grope along in the dark, doing his business in a blundering way only to make more trouble at some future time for the very functionaries who repelled him, and who ought to have set him right by giving him polite, full and satisfactory answers at first. This is mainly because all government business is virtually a monopoly. If it were not so, if there could be any competition, such offices would soon be deserted, unless the manners of the officers underwent a change for the better. So it is, in too many cases, among railway, express and telegraph employees; not in all cases, however, nor even in a majority of cases, for frequently customers meet the most obliging people in such offices, but the rule of incivility prevails in too many cases. The trouble in such places, and on the railways, arises from giving short, curt answers, as if the official feels that every word he drops is a costly gem, and that he must therefore expend as few of them as possible. How many a traveller misses his passage, or gets upon the wrong train, or loses his baggage, because repelled by these short and churlish answers, and because he shrinks back through a sheer feeling of dislike at subjecting himself to any repetition of them. Nearly every one can recall instances of the kind.

The priceless quality of civility, which, like charity, is

twice blessed—blessing the one that gives as well as the one who receives—should be impressed indelibly on the minds of all from the earliest childhood. It is worthy of inculcation in the public schools; and especially it should be made a principal point in the examination of every applicant for public office. The men with whom the people have to come in contact in official intercourse should be well trained and disciplined in this particular. They should be made to remember that the world is made up of all sorts of people, some of whom may be dull of understanding while others are bright, but that all, the dull as well as the brilliant and well-informed, are entitled to civility and satisfaction. They should also be made to remember that persons who are unaccustomed to any special business cannot of course understand it as well as those who are in the habit of transacting it every day, and that they may therefore have to ask more questions, and to repeat those already answered; and that it is the duty of the officer or clerk to bear with such persons pleasantly and patiently instead of showing bad temper and worse breeding. The public officer, and the functionary of every kind who is thrown into close contact with the public, should always be an agreeable, polite, obliging, forbearing man, and if he is not, he should be held unfit for his place. If those, for whose improvement these remarks are designed, will only try the course here recommended, they will soon find it to be as satisfactory to themselves as it is to the public; and when once they adopt habits of civility and patience they will never depart from them.—*Phil. Ledger.*

EIGHTH U. S. INFANTRY.

THE following is a roster of the commissioned officers of the Eighth U. S. Infantry, according to the last report received at this office:

Colonel James V. Bumford, Raleigh, N. C., commanding regiment and post.

Lieutenant-Colonel John R. Edie, Brevet Colonel, Salisbury, N. C., commanding Post and Superintendent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Western District.

Majors Alfred Scully, Brevet Brigadier-General, Fort McPherson, Neb., on detached service; Milton Cogswell, Brevet Colonel, Fayetteville, N. C., commanding post.

Regimental Staff, D. T. Wells, First Lieutenant, Brevet Major, Adjutant, Raleigh, N. C.; G. V. S. Aiken, First Lieutenant, Regimental Quartermaster, Raleigh, N. C., Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

Captains.—Zenas R. Bliss, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, E. Providence, R. I., on general recruiting service; Henry M. Lazelle, Brevet Major, H. Charlotte, N. C., commanding company and post; Edwin W. H. Read, Brevet Major, C. Georgetown, S. C., commanding company and post; James J. Van Horn, Brevet Major, F. Newberne, N. C., commanding company and post; Royall T. Frank, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, D. Wilmington, N. C., commanding company and post; Alfred T. Smith, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, J. Anderson, S. C., commanding company and post; John A. Andrews, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, G. Unionville, S. C., commanding company and post; William S. Worth, Brevet Major, B. Greensboro', N. C., commanding company and post; Henry B. Noble, A. Unadilla, Oswego, N. Y., on leave of absence; Philip H. Remington, K. Fayetteville, N. C., commanding company.

First Lieutenants.—John W. Means, D. Wilmington, N. C., Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence; Charles Snyder, Brevet Captain, I. Anderson, Charleston Harbor, S. C., Acting Commissary of Subsistence; Henry E. Hazen, Brevet Captain, F. Charleston, S. C., on detached service, Acting Assistant Inspector-General Second Military District; Joseph K. Wilson, B. Greensboro', N. C., Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence; Bishop Aldrich, E. Newberne, N. C., Acting Depot Commissary of Subsistence; Charles F. Loshe, G. Anderson, S. C., on duty with Company I; Rollin Perkins, A. Washington, D. C., sick in Government hospital for insane; B. E. Miller, H. Unionville, S. C., on duty with Company G; Thomas Wilhelm, C. Newberne, N. C., on duty with Company F; F. P. Whitney, K. Fayetteville, N. C., Post Adjutant, Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

Second Lieutenants.—Thomas B. Robinson, E. Raleigh, N. C., commanding company; John T. Dewesse, A. Salisbury, N. C., commanding company; William M. Wallace, C. Georgetown, S. C., Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence; James Humbert, H. Charlotte, N. C., Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence; Stephen Connor, K. Fayetteville, N. C., with company; Eugene B. Gibbs, D. Wilmington, N. C., with company; John O'Connell, B. Greensboro', N. C., with company, Regimental Headquarters Eighth U. S. Infantry, Raleigh, N. C.

DISCIPLINE IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

A WRITER in *The Month* says that non-commissioned officers in the French army are not often reduced to the ranks, though the colonel of the regiment has power to do so. They are generally punished by confinement to barracks or arrest in their own quarters; or, if on active service, in the tents which serve as the *salle de police*. For offences against honesty or for insubordination, they are always tried by a court-martial. But crime is rare among them. Sometimes, many of them being young men, they indulge somewhat too freely in wine, but, if it is not on duty, and if the offence is not repeated, they are let off with a scolding or a few days' arrest. The commissioned officers in like manner are punished by from three to thirty days' arrest in their own quarters for any omission in matters of duty, or on account of any folly for which their youth may plead with the colonel not to be too hard upon them.

Sometimes an officer who has misbehaved is exchanged into another regiment, and, occasionally, but rarely, is placed on the *non-actives* list, which is equivalent to temporary half-pay. The latter punishment is resorted to, sometimes, when officers have run very deeply into debt,

and it is thought better that they should retire, for a time, from their regiments, until they can make some arrangement with their creditors. It is true that the latter cannot arrest them; but still, indebtedness in the French army is considered a disgrace and unworthy of those who wear the uniform. With them officers have no excuse for being behind the world. The State takes great care that they shall have no excuse for extravagance, whereas, in our army, we are obliged, in the junior ranks, to expect more than we actually receive.

The trades, tradesmen, workmen and artificers of a French regiment, are, of themselves, something to see and to study. The baking of the bread, the killing of the meat, the repairing of the barrack buildings, the making of the boots and clothes, all things, in short, that can possibly be required in the regiment, are done by the men themselves, and they thus earn considerable additions to their pay. Every soldier, once he has learned his drill, is expected to work at something or other; and those that can do nothing better dig and delve and plant and cultivate the gardens which supply vegetables for the different regimental messes. Nothing seems to be made outside the corps, as those who have of late years taken notice of the French soldier's dress can vouch for. The small, compact shako, the absence of all belts across the chest, the having black instead of white belts, the loose knickerbockers, with light leather leggings and stout boots, leave nothing to be wished for in the way of a neat, useful, and, at the same time, handsome uniform. The changes which the present Emperor has introduced in the dress of the army have been very great and are exceedingly popular in the service. It is the same with the officers. Without being at all expensive, their uniform is soldier-like, useful, and the rank of any of the wearers may be ascertained at a glance.

ARMY PERSONAL.

CAPTAIN D. W. Porter, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, has been ordered to proceed to Texas and report to the commanding officer and Chief Quartermaster of that State for assignment to duty as assistant to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, Assistant Quartermaster, at San Antonio, Texas.

BREVET Captain C. D. Viele, First Lieutenant First U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from further duty as a member of the General Court-martial, instituted in Special Orders No. 48, current series, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, and First Lieutenant D. F. Callinan, First U. S. Infantry, has been detailed as a member of the court in his stead.

BREVET Brigadier-General James Totten, Assistant Inspector-General, has been ordered to make the quarterly inspection of troops stationed in the Department of the East. General Meade orders that every facility and assistance necessary to a prompt and thorough investigation and inspection be rendered General Totten by officers belonging to the Department. On the completion of the duty assigned him he will return to his station in Philadelphia City.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on Tuesday the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Lieutenant-Colonel Enoch Steen, U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. McNutt, Ordnance Department; Brevet Major S. O. Lyford, Captain Ordnance Department; Brevet Captain J. H. Rollins, First Lieutenant Ordnance Department; Captain W. P. Wilson, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp; Assistant Surgeon H. Culbertson, U. S. Army; Judge-Advocate, Second Lieutenant E. A. Woodruff, U. S. Engineers.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to convene in New Orleans, on Friday the 9th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of First Lieutenant J. Lewis Spalding, First U. S. Infantry. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major-General A. Beckwith, C. S., U. S. Army; Brevet Major-General F. Wheaton, Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-ninth Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General W. M. Graham, Captain First Artillery; Brevet Colonel M. Maloney, Major First Infantry; Captain I. D. DeRusey, First Infantry; Brevet Major C. B. White, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army; Brevet Major Leslie Smith, Captain First Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

THE following is a list of officers who have passed the Examining Board in session at Louisville, Kentucky, since our last report: Second Lieutenant Joseph W. Wharn, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Levi F. Burnett, Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Robert E. Bradford, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Horace P. Sherman, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant George W. Kingsbury, Forty-third U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant William B. Nesbitt, Fortieth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Owen J. Sweet, Fortieth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant George J. Hoyt, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant George S. Wilson, Twelfth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant W. L. English, Seventh U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant William Quinton, Thirty-third U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant William E. Hoffman, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant William L. Wann, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Hiram H. Benner, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Henry F. Liggett, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant John B. Nixon, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; Captain John M. Hamilton, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Benjamin D. Beswell, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant John F. McMann, First U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant William A. Clark, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Monroe Harrison, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Henry Sweeney, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant James H. Whitten, Fifth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Cyrus N. Gay, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant James E. Morrow, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant William H. Miller, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Osker M. Smith, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant A. Sidney Smith, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant C. T. Spear, Eighth U. S. Infantry.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE AUGUST 5, 1867.

August 5.—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following-named officers: First Lieutenant George F. Hunting, Third U. S. Artillery, for one month from July 31, 1867; Second Lieutenant Irwin M. Starr, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, for thirty days.

Permission to delay thirty days in reporting for duty to the commanding officer of Light Battery B, Fourth U. S. Artillery, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant P. Leary, Jr., Fourth U. S. Artillery.

The leave of absence for three months granted Second Lieutenant Thomas T. Thornburgh, Second U. S. Artillery, is hereby extended thirty days.

Brevet Major C. R. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the President of the Army Medical Examining Board, New York City, for examination for promotion, and, on its completion, he will return to his proper station.

So much of Special Order No. 267, May 18, 1867, from this office, as granted Brevet Captain Frank H. Phipps, Ordnance Department, leave of absence for three months, to date from June 10, 1867, is hereby amended, so as to give Brevet Captain Phipps the advantages of the leave to which he was entitled on graduating at the Military Academy and of which he has never availed himself.

Permission to delay reporting for duty ten days after the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in Special Order No. 359, July 16, 1867, from this office, is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General Charles H. Tompkins, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted First Lieutenant Thomas C. Lebo, Tenth U. S. Cavalry.

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant E. W. Ward, Fifth U. S. Cavalry.

At the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in Special Order No. 97, Headquarters Fifth Military District, July 20, 1867, Captain Richard Robins, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, will take charge of and conduct to their regiment the recruits at the Regimental Recruiting Stations of the Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, at Boston, Mass., and Philadelphia, Pa.

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant F. H. Barnhart, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

August 6.—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following-named officers: Brevet Brigadier-General Alexander J. Perry, Quartermaster, for twenty-one days from the 17th inst.; Brevet Colonel A. G. Salisbury, Additional Paymaster of Volunteers for sixty days.

Captain Orville Burke, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from recruiting service. He will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the Department of the Gulf.

Second Lieutenant James Pratt, Jr., Forty-first U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from recruiting service, and will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the Department of the Gulf.

The telegraphic order of the 5th inst., from this office, granting Second Lieutenant John B. Johnson, Seventh U. S. Infantry, leave of absence for thirty days is hereby confirmed.

Brevet Colonel M. P. Small, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of the Cumberland, will proceed to New York for consultation with Brevet Major-General H. F. Clarke, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, on subsistence affairs, on the completion of which he will return to his proper station, communicating in person to the Commissary-General of Subsistence in this city on his return to his post.

Permission to delay reporting for duty with his regiment for thirty days from Sept. 30, 1867, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant John A. Campbell, Second U. S. Artillery.

Permission to delay reporting for duty with his regiment until October 30, 1867, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant M. Crawford, Jr., Second U. S. Artillery.

The telegraphic order of the 5th inst., from this office, directing First Lieutenant L. P. Derby, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, to repair at once to New York City and report to Brevet Major-General Butterfield to accompany recruits to California, is hereby confirmed.

Permission to delay thirty days in joining his regiment is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Peter V. Haskin, Fifth U. S. Cavalry.

Permission to delay reporting for duty to Brevet Major-General Butterfield, New York City, for thirty days, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant James M. Ropes, Eighth U. S. Cavalry.

August 7.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. O. Vincent, Second U. S. Artillery, will report for duty to Brevet Major-General Canby, commanding Department of Washington.

Brevet Colonel E. H. Ludington, Assistant Inspector-General, will report to Brevet Brigadier-General James Totten, Assistant Inspector-General at Headquarters, Department of the East, for duty on the tour of inspection about to be made by the latter officer.

The permission to delay joining his regiment granted Second Lieutenant Douglas M. Scott, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Order No. 355, July 13, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended sixty days.

So much of Special Order No. 251, May 17, 1867, from this office, as granted Second Lieutenant W. O. Cory, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, leave of absence for thirty days, is hereby so amended as to grant him permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days.

The telegraphic order of the 6th inst., from this office, granting Brevet Colonel R. N. Batchelder, Quartermaster, permission to delay reporting for duty for ten days after the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in Special Order No. 328, June 27, 1867, from this office, is hereby confirmed.

As soon as existing orders for forwarding recruits to regiments have been complied with, the Superintendent of General Recruiting Service will prepare detachments of convenient size of the recruits which are or may from time to time become disposable at the depots, and forward them successively, under proper charge, to Vicksburg, Miss.,

where they will be reported to the Commanding General, Department of the Mississippi and Arkansas, for assignment to the Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry. Two hundred and seven recruits, four drummers and four fliers are required.

Second Lieutenant E. V. Glover, Jr., is hereby transferred from Company C to Company B, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, and will report to the commanding officer of his company at Charleston, S. C.

Second Lieutenant C. S. Heintzelman is hereby transferred from Company D to Battery C, Third U. S. Artillery.

The following transfers in the Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, are hereby announced: First Lieutenant W. W. Bell, from Company G to Company H; First Lieutenant P. M. Skinner, from Company H to Company G.

August 8.—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers: Hospital Chaplain, Vincent Palen, for fifteen days; First Lieutenant F. W. Whitehead, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, for thirty days, to commence October 1, 1867.

As soon as the recruits ordered by Special Order No. 365, July 19, 1867, from this office, to be sent to the Seventh U. S. Cavalry, in the Department of the Missouri, have been forwarded, the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., will prepare detachments of convenient size of the recruits which are or may from time to time become disposable at that post, and forward them successively, under proper charge, to the companies of the Fifth U. S. Cavalry, hereafter mentioned, until each organization is filled in the order named: Company A, Morgantown, N. C., fourteen recruits required; Company I, Morgantown, N. C., thirty-one recruits required; Company M, Gallatin, Tenn., twenty recruits required.

By direction of the Secretary of War, authority is hereby granted Brevet Major-General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, to proceed to Rouse's Point, Lake Champlain, thence to Oswego, thence to Fort Niagara, thence to Buffalo, for the purpose of inspecting the works of defence at those places. On the completion of this duty he will return to his proper station.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Marshall, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, will repair without delay to this city for the purpose of settling his accounts with the government.

August 9.—Leave of absence for three months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to apply for an extension of thirty days, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Roland C. Breyfoyle, Twelfth U. S. Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Simeon Smith, Paymaster, in Special Order No. 338, July 3, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William S. Abert, Major Seventh U. S. Cavalry, is hereby relieved from his present duties, and will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the Department of the Mississippi.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew W. Evans, Major Third U. S. Cavalry, is hereby relieved from his present duties, and will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

Brevet Colonel Maurice Maloney, Lieutenant-Colonel Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from his present duties, and will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment at Atlanta, Georgia.

Major Alfred E. Latimer, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from his present duties, and will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew W. Bowman, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from his present duties, and will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment near Fort Berthold, Dakota Territory.

The following named officers are hereby relieved from their present duties, and will proceed, without delay, to the places indicated, and report for duty with their respective companies or regiments: First Lieutenant G. Scott Payne, Company B, Fifth U. S. Cavalry; Captain Edward S. Huntington, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, Lynchburg, Va.; First Lieutenant William Hoffman, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, Sumter, S. C.

The permission to delay joining his regiment granted First Lieutenant Erskine M. Camp, Fortieth U. S. Infantry, in Special Order No. 369, July 22, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended twenty days.

August 10.—Captain George W. Hill, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry, will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the Department of Dakota.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant G. G. Greenough, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, in Special Order No. 85, July 17, 1867, from Headquarters First Military District, is hereby extended ten days.

Brevet Major T. J. Eckerson, Assistant Quartermaster, will report in person, without delay, to Brevet Major-General J. L. Donaldson, Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri, for assignment to duty.

The extension of permission to delay joining his company granted Brevet Major John H. Knight, Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry, in Special Order No. 342, July 6, 1867, from this office, is hereby further extended ninety days.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Samuel M. Mills, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, in Special Order No. 92, July 19, 1867, from Headquarters Fourth Military District, is hereby extended forty days.

The following-named officers have passed a satisfactory examination before the Examining Board, in session in New York City, since last report: Brevet Major-General A. Ames, Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-fourth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Leithersall Langhaw, Thirtieth Infantry; Captain Charles Wharton, Thirty-third Infantry; Second Lieutenant A. F. Migos, Tenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Thomas B. Reed, Twenty-ninth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Isaac O. Shelley, Thirty-fourth Infantry.

DESPATCHES have been received announcing the arrival of the U. S. S. *Penobscot* at Cayenne, French Guiana, on the 13th of June, after a passage of four days from Demerara. Officers and crew all well.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL, all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

INFORMATION has been received at the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, that the prize *Jenny*, captured by the U. S. S. *Virginia*, is now ready for payment.

DESPATCHES have been received from Rear-Admiral Palmer, Commanding North Atlantic Squadron, dated on board his flag-ship, the U. S. S. *Susquehanna*, at Vera Cruz, Mexico. He was to leave that day for Aspinwall. Everything was quiet in Mexico. Health of squadron was good.

THE ram *Stonewall*, or, rather, we ought now to say the ram *Japan*, since, under this new name, she has passed into the hands of the Japanese, got off on Thursday last week, from Washington Navy Yard, and steamed on the same day to Gosport Navy Yard, where she has been docked, and is now further repairing, preparatory to starting for Japan. The main improvements and repairs were, as we have before recorded, put upon her at Washington, and her sojourn at the Gosport dry-dock is for the purpose of examining her hull.

NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Rear-Admiral Jos. Smith, U. S. N., Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, arrived at this yard August 8th, en route to the Isle of Shoals, where he will rusticate for a couple of weeks. Chief Engineer B. F. Isherwood, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, arrived August 9th, on a brief visit. General Schenck (Chairman of the House Military Committee) and daughter have been on a visit to this yard, as the guests of Rear-Admiral Bailey. The *Peoria* is alongside the yard, and is undergoing repairs in the engine department. The new steamer building here is being pushed rapidly forward. The keel will be laid this week. It is presumed that she will be ready for launching early in the spring. First Assistant Engineer Robert S. Talbot has been detached from the *Piscataqua* and ordered to the *Manitou*, at Boston.

THE following extract is from a letter of the Paris correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press*, dated July 23d: A United States fleet, composed of eleven vessels of different tonnage, is now at Cherbourg. The American school frigate accompanying this fleet is creating considerable interest among the French. Three hundred and fifty scholars of the naval school, coming upon the frigate, have arrived in Paris. The *Figaro* thus speaks of their visit: "It would be difficult to describe the enthusiasm of these young men at the sight of our capital. * * * The hope of the American Navy comes among us, at the expense of its Government, to visit the exposition, and carry beyond the Atlantic the fruit of its peregrinations and its observations. The marines of the future, brought to France by Commandant Luce, admiral en expectation, are to pass ten days in Paris. They all speak French like boulevardiers. In the United States the naval school has professors of foreign languages, who rank as officers. They will certainly be less embarrassed at Paris than the pupils of the French naval school would be at New York, the latter being but little acquainted with English, except from the translation of the romances of Fenimore Cooper."

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK.—The U. S. S. *Moshulu* is still in dock. The *Idaho* has been masted and is being rigged and will be ready for service in about a month. The *Don* is still waiting orders. The apprentice ship *Saratoga* is ready for her officers. The *Quinnebaug* has been trying her engines alongside of the dock, and left the yard on the 14th inst., for anchorage off the Battery. The *Shawmut* went into commission on the 12th inst., and will leave the yard in a few days for the anchorage off the Battery. The force has been increased on the new ship *Java*, and she is being planked rapidly. The new ship, of the *Albatross* class, will have her frame up in about three weeks. The storeship *Purveyor*, Acting Master James H. Stimpson, arrived at the yard on the 13th inst., seventeen days from Mobile, Ala., where she delivered 28,000 bushels of corn for the destitute people of that State, sent there by the Southern Relief Commission of New York and Brooklyn. The apprentice ship *Portsmouth* has received orders to proceed on a cruise at sea for one month. The *Onondaga*, recently sold to France, and now lying off Staten Island, will, in a few days, return to the yard for some repairs to her engines, pilot house, etc. A national salute (21 guns) was fired from this yard at morning, noon, and sunset, on the 15th inst., in honor of the birthday of the Emperor of France.

The following despatch has been received by the cable dated London, August 13th: Advice received here from Shanghai give the following account of a conflict between two steamers of the American Squadron in the Chinese waters and the pirates of the Island of Formosa: The United States authorities having received neither satisfaction nor apology for the murder of the crew of the American bark *Rover*, the men-of-war *Hartford* and *Wyoming* were ordered to the scene of the outrage on the Island of Formosa. They sailed early in June. On arriving off the shore a demand was made for the surrender of the murderers, which was not complied with. Meantime it was apparent that the natives were preparing for a fight, and the shore was vigorously shelled by both vessels. Several boatloads of sailors and marines subsequently effected a landing, and a sharp fight ensued with the Formosans. The fight lasted over five hours. The heat was intense. Fifteen officers and men are reported to have been sunstruck. Lieutenant Slidell McKenzie one of the landing party, was shot, and died of his wounds. At nightfall the fighting party was withdrawn from the shore, and the bombardment was resumed and continued until the natives had all dispersed and disappeared. The *Hartford* and *Wyoming* then weighed anchor and sailed for Shanghai, at which port they arrived on the 18th of June.

Leave of absence for fifteen days has been granted First Lieutenant James L. Sherman, Regimental Quartermaster First U. S. Artillery.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

The maintenance of a British fleet on the African coast was the subject of a late discussion in the House of Commons. Sir H. BRUCE rose to move that the maintenance of the squadron on the west coast of Africa as it had hitherto been placed, was no longer expedient. He used the words, "as it had hitherto been placed," because he hoped that some alteration would be made in the arrangements respecting the squadron, so as to lessen the sacrifices. He believed he should understate the expenses of keeping up the slave squadron at £1,000,000 a year. Out of fifteen thousand persons engaged in putting down the traffic during the years 1855 to 1865, not less than one thousand one hundred and fifty-seven were dead or had been invalided. On the other hand, he contended the good results pleaded for were entirely visionary, and that the squadron could not be maintained, even on the ground of humanity, for the return showed that numbers on numbers of slaves were drowned in consequence of efforts made to rescue them. There was an item for prize money, but he believed that this did not arise from the sale of prizes, but was money coming from the English exchequer. In 1865, the present Secretary for Foreign Affairs said that he did "not wish to conceal that, if the people of England knew what had been and what is the waste, not of money merely, but what is of much more importance, of valuable lives, upon that coast, the African squadron would be numbered among the things of the past." The speaker quoted the opinions of some British naval officers. Captain WISEMAN, said that so long as the demand for slaves existed in Cuba, that trade would be kept up; that it was difficult to keep up the numbers of the crews in the squadron, and that their health was bad. The burden of testimony was that the slave trade would last, in spite of all obstacles, while slavery existed in Cuba, and would die when the demand there ceased. Sir FREDERICK GREY and Captain WISEMAN had both given that as their opinion; and a remarkable debate in the Spanish Assembly, a year ago on the subject, made it evident that the members of the Assembly thought so too. In answering, the Government representative said that the number of ships on the station was now ten, and would be increased to fourteen when ships now building were completed. It was shown that the great mortality of 1865 was due to the presence of yellow fever on the larger vessels, some of which became perfectly impregnated with the seeds of disease. The Commodore also attributed the sickness, to some extent, to the want of excitement on the coast.

GENERAL PERL proposes a scheme for improving the military condition of the British Empire, which the *London Times* says is confessedly an experiment, not to say a makeshift. It purports to establish two reserves. The first would be composed of 30,000 militiamen, (over and above the present force of 90,000 men), to be enrolled under certain conditions, being drafted into the regular Army in the event of war, and of soldiers who, having completed two-thirds of the first term of their enlistment, might elect to commute each remaining year of their service in the line for two years' service in the reserve. Sir JOHN PAKINGTON computes the probable number of these at 20,000; but Lord HARTINGTON gives reasons for doubting whether they would amount to 8,000. This body would be liable to serve beyond the United Kingdom. The second reserve would consist of enrolled pensioners and soldiers in the second term of their service in the line, who might be willing to exchange into the reserve, upon the terms already stated. The probable strength of this force, which is to be used for home service only, is computed by Sir JOHN at 30,000.

Blockade runner is pitted against blockade runner in the Cretan war, as well as in our own. The two Turkish steamers which were present at the late naval review were built for running the blockade of the southern ports, and now go to watch the coast of Candia, where two vessels are constantly plying in the interest of the Greeks and Candioti, which were also built to break our blockades. The vessels which the Sultan has purchased are said to make eighteen knots an hour.

The *Victoria*, screw, three-decker, lately went to Portsmouth to dismantle, and, when she leaves the port, it will probably be as a turret-ship—an improved *Royal Sovereign*—a transformation for which her engine power, strength of frame and length of floor render her eminently suitable.

The *Water Witch*, 4, hydraulic propelled, the *Viper*, 4, double screw, and the *Vixen*, 4, double screw, all three being armor-plated gunboats of 770 tons and 160 horse power, are having their hulls scraped, preparatory to competitive trials over the measured mile and afterward at sea.

The British coast-guard squadron has gone to sea for a cruise. An attempt was made to leave the anchorage at Spithead under sail, but it failed, and sails were furled, and anchors run out until steam could be raised, when the manoeuvre was successfully accomplished.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1867.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHESON.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels and troops, and of all military and naval events.

OUR COUNTRYMEN PROSCRIBED IN MEXICO.

UNLESS Mexico has been greatly belied, she has deliberately chosen to take rank with those half-civilized nations which, like Paraguay, Turkey, China, Japan, foster a blind distrust or hatred of foreigners as the central element of their national spirit. If this be so, a very sorry choice it is, in our age and hemisphere.

When, some months ago, it was reported that JUAREZ, on hearing of our Government's advice with regard to the treatment of his captives in battle, exclaimed, "Shoot! What to me are foreigners?" the story seemed too incredible to believe. The whole world knows, that but for the now detested "Gringos" President JUAREZ would be at this moment where our intervention found him, out at the furthest verge of his Republic—at El Paso—ready on the slightest approach of his conquerors to row across the Rio Grande and take refuge on American soil. It was then with him as it would have been with us if the South had triumphed over the North in the late struggle, and had driven President LINCOLN and a slender body-guard to Eastport, where he might cross to the Canadians, if some LEE or BEAUREGARD should think it worth while to send his victorious columns into Maine. From such straits we "foreigners" relieved JUAREZ, by ordering the French from the country, and so leaving him free to make his way back, after a few exchanges of shots (dignified by the dispatches as battles) with that mere simulacrum of power, the exotic "Empire"—even into his own capital, whose streets and steeples for four years he had not looked upon. In such bad taste, therefore, would such an outcry from JUAREZ have been, in such overweening conceit, in such flagrant ingratitude, that many persons did not believe he ever uttered it.

But if we may believe the uniform testimony of correspondents, even before the City of Mexico had fallen again into the hands of the Republic, a general cry rose up against the foreigners, and particularly against the Yankees. A sort of "Native Mexicanism" has swept the country, as "Native Americanism" once swept ours; but the "Know Nothings" of our country were nothing in bitterness to the Know Nothings of Mexico. ESCOBEDO and JUAREZ are the two most prominent candidates yet pushed forward for the next Presidency. The former is the most violent in his hatred of our countrymen and the most villanous in his threats; JUAREZ, we think, is far behind him. The latter has just issued an address, declaring "the good sons of Mexico had fought alone, without the assistance of any one from abroad," although it is well known that but for the assistance of the United States he would now be an outlaw.

There is much reason, indeed, for the Mexican detestation of Frenchmen and Austrians. But why Englishmen and Spaniards, who refused to join with the other two nations in overthrowing the Republic, why Americans who saved all that was left of the honor and the substance of the Republic, should be included in this wild cry of "down with foreigners," we cannot understand. Grant, for example, that the incredible story we quoted last week from the *Conciencia Publica* were true, that nearly a thousand persons had

been executed in the City of Mexico by the Interventionary Party during its usurpal of power: even then, why cry out against our countrymen who saved that thousand from being a thousand more? Yet we find ESCOBEDO in his famous letter to Governor GOMEZ (the Governor of Nuevo Leon) mixing up America with France as if we were common enemies to Mexico and partners in her spoliation. The late slaughters, he says, "will satisfy the Europeans, and the Yankees, too, that to trifle with Mexico is death by the law." Yet more explicitly he says:

I am now in favor of making clean work of the detested "Gringos." This country belongs to God and us, and just so long as one foreigner remains on our soil, our liberty is in jeopardy. By every means in our power we should make the country Mexican; and as all the property in the hands of foreigners was made by our misfortunes, we should take it, now that we have the power, and hunt them from the country. My motto now is, Death to all strangers!

This, be it understood, is a letter for public use written by the General-in-Chief of Mexico; it claims that GOMEZ and his countrymen all think the same, and it is laid down as ESCOBEDO's "unalterable platform," in case he "becomes a candidate." Not content with mere ingratitude, he pours out such superfluous insults and such significant threats on our countrymen, as these: "Before we get through with the foreigners, the Yankees will think we are in earnest and the time will come when their notables will be begging for their own heads instead of begging for the Austrian. The foreigners have all the available wealth of the Republic; but they will see in less than three years that Mexicans will have what they want."

The authenticity of "the reign of terror" letter has, we are aware, been called in question by a friend of ESCOBEDO, lately, in New York, though not, it appears, by authority, but only on *a priori* grounds. We do not understand that the letter to GOMEZ, from which our quotations have chiefly been made, is disputed, though we confess it is difficult to believe it genuine; but, at all events, the sentiment of the letter is representative of a general hostility to our countrymen, whose existence is not to be doubted. A late copy of the *Libertad*, a City of Mexico paper, has an article on "Foreignerism" which carries out this view, demanding that all "foreignerism" be put down in Mexico, whether it "wear the guise of friendship and pretended alliance, or aim to plant a monarch." The Havana correspondent of the *New York Times* tells us in his last letter that "nearly all prominent Mexicans hate the United States." For these national sentiments we care but little, except as indicative of the truth of what we do care for, namely, a disposition to proscribe our countrymen, and prevent them from prosecuting their lawful business there.

How to account for such a sentiment toward the United States we hardly know, unless it be on that cynical theory that "one who does a favor can forgive the receiver, but the receiver can never forgive the doer." Mexico feels too sorely her late dependence on us not to be chagrined a little now; but it is an ungenerous feeling, and ought to be exchanged for the becoming spirit in which the weaker nation accepts the protection of its stronger neighbor against oppression. Theories apart, the facts go to show that our countrymen in Mexico are in danger of being proscribed; and should ESCOBEDO or DIAZ be elected—a contingency not impossible—their property and their lives might be suddenly snatched from them.

In view of the language already quoted, we did an obvious wrong in our opening paragraph—we did wrong to Paraguay, China and Japan by ranking them with Mexico in hostility to foreigners, and particularly to Americans. Mr. WASHBURN, our Minister to Paraguay, suggests that the war with the Allies has wrought wonders for the staunch little Republic in that respect, and that the policy of seclusion and non-intercourse with outsiders is giving way. So, at Osaka, the American, English, French and Dutch ministers, as the *China Overland Mail* tells us, have been kindly received, new ports are to be opened with great ceremonies in January, and "the feeling of the Japanese toward foreign intercourse is very favorable." Again, the *Japan Times* tells us a "complete change has come over the Japanese foreign policy," and all the princes who were once banished for being friendly with foreigners, have been restored to favor by the new Shogoon. "The liberal, pro-foreign party has got the upper hand." It has been reserved, therefore, for Mexico to loiter behind the age, or to march backward, while even Japan throws off

her ancient prejudices. Let us trust that, with calmer thoughts, the foolishness of proscribing our countrymen will be seen by ESCOBEDO and the party that sympathizes with him. If not, Mexico will call down upon her head the very danger from us which she aims by this policy to avert.

THE CHATTANOOGA.

WE now ring up the curtain on the last act of the *Chattanooga* tragedy—or perhaps, more properly speaking, the *Chattanooga* farce.

The readers of the JOURNAL will doubtless remember that the engines of this ship were, about a year since, subjected to a series of trials which many people thought were concocted expressly to ruin or furnish ground on which to condemn them. To make a long story short, it will be sufficient to say that the engines of this ship—direct acting screw-engines of 84 inches diameter of cylinder by 45 inches stroke—were taken fresh from the manufacturers' hands, without proper preliminary working, and driven for days at sea as hard as they could be forced to go, in order ostensibly to see whether certain absurd stipulations in a contract could be fulfilled.

Everything worked as the director of this scheme desired; the engines were "put through," and his Board reported according to programme: "In our opinion, the engines, as they are now, will never be able to work off the steam generated by 14,000 pounds of coal per hour, with 26½ inch vacuum for 24 consecutive hours, owing to the heating of the journals. The heating may be partially remedied by lengthening the journals to give more surface."

This Board conducted the examination in a very thorough manner; every square inch of the engines was subjected to an almost microscopic examination; numerous sand-holes were found in the castings; the circulating pump was condemned; in a word, the engines were criticised and found fault with from one end to the other—not a word was said in their favor. Among other things, the means taken to prove that the surface-condenser was constructed on an inefficient plan were very amusing. This condenser, it may be well to remark, is built in accordance with the patent of HORATIO ALLEN, Esq., of the Novelty Iron Works; it is regarded by engineers as the most perfect plan yet invented, and is adopted, among others, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and is used by such firms as JOHN PENN & SONS, of London. Perhaps because it was feared that the success of this comparatively cheap construction would reflect in some way on the relatively expensive and inefficient patent adopted by the Steam Bureau, every effort was used to damn the ALLEN condenser. Hence we learn that "an order came from the Bureau to test the condenser in a method peculiar and original for causing condensers to leak. To the uninitiated we will say that the condenser is built to stand a pressure from within, out, in. They tested it from within, out, and succeeded in forcing 74 tubes to leak by starting the "wooden grommets." There are over 6,000 tubes in this condenser, and a dribbling from only 74 (ends), produced in such a way, is hardly an evidence of faulty construction! We have been informed that such a heavy pressure was put on the wrong side of the condenser that it came very near being fractured. Now, what is the end of this unprecedented proceeding? Simply this, that within a few days, about a year after the first trial was made—during which time, no doubt, reams of foolscap have been used up in putting the Bureau in a corner—we find that the Department has accepted these engines, and that, too, without a single alteration worthy the name, having been put upon them. A recapitulation of the "alterations" made will show this. They are—1st. Additional power to drive the independent rotary circulator. This is now believed to have been entirely unnecessary. 2d. The renewal of some wood-packings around tubes of ALLEN's surface condenser—which amounts to nothing. 3d. Smoothing up the surfaces of the crank-shaft bearings. As this shaft was condemned, it is but justice to the Messrs. MERRICK to state that the Steam Bureau would not allow them to manufacture it as they thought best, and that when the question arose as to its soundness, about a year since, the builders of the engines promptly offered to renew it. And 4th. The alteration of the lead of the valves, in accordance with the view of the great "lead man."

Thus, a year after the trial was made, during which

time the money due the Messrs. MERRICK was unjustly withheld, and after adjustments not as extensive as are sometimes made in trans-Atlantic steamers without losing a trip, this fine pair of engines are at last accepted!

The reason that the trouble concerning the acceptance of these engines has received so much attention in our columns is simply this. Ever since the present organization of the Navy Department was established the chief of the Steam Bureau has assumed the responsibility of determining the designs, the proportions, and planning the construction of the steam machinery of the whole Navy. The few exceptions—among them the *Chattanooga*—not only go to prove the rule but explain the motive of the scandalous treatment outside constructors of the highest reputation have received.

Referring to the report of Chief of Steam Bureau, dated November 23, 1864, it is seen that the machinery of the *Chattanooga* and the *Madawaska* was built to compete "with that of the geared engines of 100 inches diameter of cylinder designed by the Bureau, and is about half completed."

The engines of the *Chattanooga* which have recently been accepted, were tried nearly a year since. The machinery of the *Madawaska* was tried shortly afterward, and was subjected to a trial at sea for six days and nights, the engines being driven at their utmost. Although the engines for the *Wampanoag*—the competing ship of the Bureau—were commenced some six months before those of the *Madawaska*, she has not yet left her wharf, a short "dock-race" having exhibited radical defects in her engines, which are now being corrected at great expense, involving as they do a material change in their design. It is not so much with the view of keeping payments from these outside constructors that they are treated with this star-chamber severity, but all this legerdemain is apparently conducted to show to Congress that the engines of these constructors of high reputation are vastly inferior to those designed by the Steam Bureau. When it is remembered that this Bureau exercises tyrannical power over competition in which the position and reputation of its chief are at stake, we have a solution to this action which would otherwise be inexplicable.

In the case of the *Madawaska* and *Wampanoag*, two ships were constructed simultaneously of precisely the same dimensions and model, in order to put the engines of a civilian in competition with those of the Bureau, for both of these vessels have been fitted with boilers and superheaters, precisely alike, designed by the Bureau, the difference being in the engines and propellers, *per se*.

It would actually seem as if the failure of the engines of the *Madawaska* was looked upon as a foregone conclusion, and that it had been decided to replace them by a pair similar to those of the *Wampanoag*; for we find the following sentence in the report of the Chief of the Steam Bureau for 1866:

At the Washington Navy-yard, the screw machinery for a first rate, whose construction is not yet commenced. The engines are geared and the cylinders are 100 inches in diameter, and have a stroke of piston of 48 inches. These engines are very nearly completed, but nothing has been done upon the boilers, which will not be commenced until the construction of the vessel shall be begun.

It is very evident that there has been a decided want of fairness in the treatment of the engines of the civilians who were to compete with the Steam Bureau, and the fact that their engines have stood the severe tests to which they have been submitted is a sure proof of their excellence.

We hope to learn that the engines of the *Wampanoag* are to be compelled to go through a similar ordeal.

THE President's wrath, which had been so long nursed against General SHERIDAN, seems to have been suddenly deflected, and has now fallen on STANTON. But a few weeks ago, SHERIDAN was on the brink of removal, and STANTON seemed tolerably firm-seated; but wise friends warned Mr. JOHNSON not to attempt to raid on the hero of the Shenandoah, and, as if to console himself for this chagrin, and determined to remove somebody, the Chief Magistrate seems to have alighted upon Mr. STANTON. SHERIDAN's course provoked in great part the Cabinet plans and policies which STANTON resisted; it was around SHERIDAN that the storm began to break, but STANTON caught the lightning.

The President has the right, of course, to unify his Cabinet, and as he is a man who is obviously pleased

with concord of sentiment (provided it be concordant with his own), he does well to gratify himself in removing the Secretary of War. It was a politic stroke, too, to appoint General GRANT to the vacancy. One would have suspected, to be sure, that either General STEEDMAN or General ROUSSEAU would be appointed, as they are the two army officers who seem to have been most successful in catching the spirit of the President's policy, and have hitherto been kept pretty industriously occupied by him. But neither was disengaged; and, beside, General GRANT's name is "a tower of strength." Still, it must be remembered, that these are days of principles rather than of men. Should General GRANT (which is inconceivable) withdraw his support and approval from the District Commanders in their present course, for the sake of giving a lift to the Cabinet, he would only ruin himself, without raising the Administration. He knows this, too, quite as well as anybody else.

Should the President's initiative upon the War Office be followed by hostilities against the District Commanders, it is clear that nothing but the greatest injustice could select one victim over another for punishment. SHERIDAN differs but little from SICKLES, SICKLES from SCHOFIELD, SCHOFIELD from POPE, or POPE from ORD in the management of affairs, and these slight differences are perfectly comprehensible on the ground of the difference of localities over which they severally hold jurisdiction.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following letter:

The following list of articles kept by the Commissary Department for sale to officers is published for the purpose of allowing the world at large, and the Army in particular, to see how we fare "on the plains." After the many orders relative to sutling, the business has been almost totally abandoned at many of our frontier posts, and officers are now almost wholly dependent on the generous (?) Commissary Department, not having seen any fresh vegetables for the short space of two years and a-half. We all intend to revel in our liberal allowance of Commissary Officer supplies.

REPLETION.

FORT McPHERSON, August 6, 1867.

LIST OF CANNED STORES, ETC., FOR THE USE OF ONE OFFICER FOR ONE MONTH.

Articles.	Quantities.	Articles.	Quantities.
Peaches (cans).....	2	Mackerel (pounds).....	2½
Oysters (cans).....	1	Dried Beef (pounds).....	1½
Jelly (cans).....	½	Java Coffee (pounds).....	2
Jam (cans).....	½	Sperm Candles (pounds).....	2½
Tomatoes (cans).....	4	Officer's Soap (pounds).....	½
Corn (cans).....	2	Syrup (gallon).....	½
Peas (cans).....	1	Dried Peaches (pounds).....	1½
Milk (cans).....	2	Lard (pounds).....	2
Soda Crackers (pounds).....	3		

No officer will be allowed to purchase more than the above amounts.

MAJOR-GENERAL SICKLES has issued the following order:

It shall be the duty of each Board of Registration in this Military District to recommend, for each election precinct, one suitable person, an intelligent farmer, who will act as agent and correspondent of the Agricultural Department at Washington City, to distribute seeds, plants, etc., and gather reliable information in regard to the condition of agriculture, horticulture, etc., in the precinct. The name, county and post-office address of the person recommended will be reported to the Post Commander, who will forward the same with his remarks.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL ORD has issued the following order relative to officers travelling on duty.

Officers of the army, when travelling upon duty connected with the registration of voters in the States of Mississippi and Arkansas, will, under a decision from the Second Comptroller, be paid, in addition to their allowance for transportation, a sum to cover their actual expenses for subsistence, not to exceed three dollars and fifty cents per day, provided the officer making the charge certifies to the correctness of the account and to the fact, that his ordinary mess expenses at his proper post were necessarily running on at the same time.

The following named officers have passed the Examining Board, for Cavalry: August 5, JAMES M. ROPES, Second Lieutenant Eighth U. S. Cavalry. August 7, WILLIAM C. BAYLIS, Second Lieutenant Fourth U. S. Cavalry. August 9, BENJAMIN F. BELL, Second Lieutenant Tenth U. S. Cavalry; WILLIAM B. CLARK, Second Lieutenant Seventh U. S. Cavalry; MARTIN E. O'BRIEN, Second Lieutenant Second U. S. Cavalry.

It is worthy of notice that the English have not blockaded the Irish coast with thoroughness sufficient to prevent the landing of men from a Fenian vessel, which was known to be on the coast. According to the early claims of English lawyers and the English press, in our own case, this occurrence is enough to prove that the blockade is only a "paper" one. And yet we believe a large force of vessels is engaged in the work.

The letter of our correspondent "Regular," which we publish in this issue will be found more than usually interesting, giving as it does a soldier's impression of one of the grandest pageants which has taken place at Rome for very many years.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE NINTH REGIMENT ARMORY.—The improvements which are being made in the armory of the Ninth regiment being nearly completed, a description of its present condition will not be without interest. The armory is situated in Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and consists of the third and fourth stories of the building, the ground floor and basement of which is occupied as the stable for the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The small or company drill room is located on the third floor of the building, and as a length of 100 feet and a width of 35. The floor of this drill room is inlaid with blocks of wood, and the ceiling is handsomely rescoed. Five reflectors placed in the ceiling serve to light the room in the evening, and make a very pleasant light. The only objection to the room is that it has been found necessary to run a double row of pillars across it lengthwise in order to give proper support to the floor above. The room, however, makes a very fair drill room, and has moreover the advantage of being on a different floor from the large room. The company rooms, which are on either side of the small drill room, are very handsomely fitted up. The rooms of Companies A and B are tastefully fitted up, the frescoing and the inlaid work of the floor being very much alike. The fresco work in the room of Company C (City Guard) is very elaborate and elegant. The desk and centre table are of black walnut, and the room also contains a piano for the use of the members of the company. Around the wall on each of the rooms are a row of black walnut lockers, which also serve as seats, the tops of the lockers being covered with green rep cushions, studded on the edge with brass-headed nails. The doors of the company rooms are of ground glass, with the designation of the company cut on them. The arrangement of lockers and doors is alike throughout the various rooms. The frescoing of the ceiling of Company D is similar to that of Company C. The side walls of this room are perfectly plain, and the window shades bear the figures 1859, that being the date of the company. The gun racks are similar throughout, being made of black walnut, and located on either side of the door. The front of the gun rack is of curved plates of glass which slide back. Adjoining the room of Company D is a room which is at present unfurnished, and is used as a store room, but which is to be fitted up for the use of the band and drum corps. All of the above rooms are on the south side of the building. The room of Company E is on the north side of the building. The rooms on the south have only two windows, while those on the north have three; this is owing to the fact that the rooms facing on Twenty-sixth street are narrower but deeper than those on the opposite side of the building, which are broader but not so deep as the others. The frescoing of the room of Company E is very fine. The frescoing and ornamentation of Company F is very fine, and this room is, perhaps, the finest appearing one in the armory. The room of Company G is also handsomely fitted up, the window shades bearing the company monogram, which is handsomely executed. The room of Company H (State Fencibles) contains, in addition to its other furniture, a handsome pier glass. Companies I and K for the present occupy the Board of Officers' Room, which is the largest and finest room on the floor. The designs of the floors of the various rooms are quite tasty.

On the upper or fourth floor of the building is the main drill room, its dimensions being 95 by 100 feet, the light being from gas jets arranged in a rectangle running around the interior of the room parallel to its sides. At the head of the stairs is the motto *Ratione aut vi in gas jets*, and at the farther end of the room the motto of the old City Guard, which has been adopted as the regimental motto, *Sans peur et sans reproche*. Seats for the accommodation of visitors have been erected on either side of the stairway. They are not, however, very ornamental, as they resemble a jury box, or the gallery pews of a country church.

The Ninth regiment is not only in prosperous condition, but is also comfortably housed, for it has a very fine armory, which in fitting up and general interior finish will compare favorably with that of any organization in the First Division.

HOWITZER BATTERY.—Colonel J. H. Liebenau recommends this organization to the favorable attention of those in authority at headquarters.

REVISION OF THE REGULATIONS.—It will be seen by a copy of Special Orders No. 286, from Albany, which we publish elsewhere, that a commission has been appointed to examine the General Regulations of the State of New York, and to recommend such alterations, modifications and amendments as may be deemed necessary. This order is very timely, especially as the War Department order adopting a new system of tactics has been promulgated. It has long been evident that the present State Regulations were behind the times and needed revising, and we are glad to see the work entrusted to so competent a board. We hope that the matter of enlistment will be clearly and thoroughly treated of in the revised Regulations, as there is at present no uniformity of action on this subject, for what would be considered a valid enlistment in one regiment would not be considered an enlistment at all in another. We are not authorized to speak for the Commission in this matter, but we should like to hear from any of our readers who have any suggestions to make with reference to amending the Regulations, as a full discussion of these points cannot but be productive of good. We shall notify our readers of the time and place of the sessions of the Commission when they are made known.

ELECTION IN THE NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—An election was held at the armory of this regiment on Friday evening, the 9th inst., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel E. O. Bernet. Brigadier-General Louis Burger, commanding the Second brigade, presided at the election, Major J. M. C. Frohlich, his Assistant Adjutant-General, acting as recorder; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joachimsmen, of the General's staff, being also present.

Captains Stauff and Kohlberger were appointed tellers of the election, and upon the closing of the polls it was found that the entire number of votes cast (twenty-two) were for Major Albert Steinway, who was thereupon declared duly elected. Major Steinway signified his acceptance of the position in a brief speech. An election was also held to fill the position of Major, which became vacant by the promotion of Major Steinway. Captains Schmidt and Sellers were appointed tellers of this election, and the following is the result of the ballot: Captain Unkart, 19; Captain Schmidt, 3; whereupon Captain Unkart was declared duly elected. Captain Unkart, who was formerly Captain of Engineers on the regimental staff, accepted the position in a few pertinent remarks. After the election the officers adjourned to the Germania Rooms, where they partook of a collation at the invitation of the newly elected Lieutenant-Colonel and Major. Of course, many speeches were made, and many congratulations were exchanged. The amount of champagne consumed was something wonderful. Everything, however, passed off in the pleasantest man-

ner. The following is a brief sketch of the military history of the newly elected officers: Lieutenant-Colonel Steinway joined the Third regiment of Cavalry as a private soldier in 1858. In 1861 he was transferred to the Seventh regiment, and was mustered into the United States service with that regiment in 1861. He subsequently was elected a Second Lieutenant and Captain of the Fifth regiment; and in 1865 was elected Major of the Ninety-sixth regiment, holding this position at the time of his promotion. Lieutenant-Colonel Steinway is a very popular officer, as he has received a unanimous vote each time he has been promoted. Major Edmund Unkart joined the Ninety-sixth regiment in 1865. He has held the position of Quartermaster Sergeant, Regimental Quartermaster, and Captain of Engineers, this latter position having been abolished by the recent amendments to the Code, his recent election as a field officer again makes him an officer of the National Guard. Both Lieutenant-Colonel Steinway and Major Unkart are deeply interested in the good of the regiment, and are therefore excellent selections for the positions they have been chosen to fill.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The report of Colonel Liebenau speaks in high terms of this regiment and its commanding officer, but no higher than they deserve. The Forty-seventh is undoubtedly the "crack" regiment of Brooklyn.

FIRST REGIMENT (HAWKINS ZOUAVES).—It is reported that this regiment will visit Antietam on the 17th of next month, to take part in the inauguration of the National Cemetery, on that day.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—Colonel J. H. Liebenau, in his report, speaks in a most complimentary manner of the Twenty-third regiment, and yet he says that some officers "seem to have lost all interest in the command, and are anxious to do as little as possible." He also says that the time of the colonel is "too much occupied with other matters to allow him to discharge in a satisfactory manner the duties of his office." This is every word of it true, and yet why does not General Pratt resign? We think he should, if he has the interest of the regiment at heart. We fear he forgets that, as a member of the National Guard, he has done much to injure the reputation he acquired in the field. It is to be hoped that, out of respect for himself and the fine regiment he commands, General Pratt will resign before the opening of the drill season.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—In accordance with orders previously published in the JOURNAL, this regiment paraded on Monday evening, the 12th instant, for purposes of drill and instruction. The regimental line was formed in Broome street, right on Broadway, instead of at the regimental armory in Hester street, as has usually been the case. There was much dissatisfaction about this change of the place of formation, as no good reason for it was apparent, and also because Broome street, near Broadway, is a bad place to form so large a regiment as the Fifth. Colonel Meyer assumed command of the regiment after the line had been formed, and marched it to Tompkins Square for purposes of drill. There was at first some difficulty in clearing the square of the women and children, who held it in undisputed possession; but as these light forces soon gave way before the heavier force of our Teutonic soldiers, a sufficient space was soon cleared. An opportunity was taken at the commencement of the drill, while the regiment was formed in a square, of introducing Major Seebach, who has been recently elected, to the various commands. The drill at the square was in the school of the battalion, according to Casey's tactics, and was quite good. The companies numbered twenty-one files each, and the band and drum corps accompanied the regiment. The command of the battalion was turned over to Major Seebach during the latter part of the drill, and he acquitted himself very creditably in this his maiden attempt as battalion commander. After the drill, the regiment was, by command of Colonel Meyer, marched back to Broome street again, where the ceremony of dress parade was gone through with. Much dissatisfaction was expressed at this manoeuvre, for the officers and men very naturally did not see the utility of being compelled to go through such a ceremony at half-past 10 o'clock p. m., in a street but two blocks from their armory. There appears to be considerable feeling in the regiment on the subject of changing the place of forming the regiment, without any just cause.

SEVENTH BRIGADE.—Colonel J. H. Liebenau compliments the regiments of this brigade for the progress they have made under disadvantageous circumstances.

COMPANY F, FIFTH REGIMENT.—An election was held at the armory of the Fifth Regiment on Wednesday, the 7th instant, to elect a first sergeant in Company F, Captain L. G. T. Bruer commanding, First Sergeant H. Diedricks having determined to retire, inasmuch as his term of seven years service had expired. The election resulted in the unanimous choice of Fourth Sergeant C. Better to fill the position. After the election Captain Bruer, on behalf of the company, presented Sergeant Diedricks with an elegant gold hunting-case watch. After the presentation the company adjourned to Sergeant Klein's, in Christy street, where they partook of a cold collation, and spent a very pleasant evening. At 12 o'clock taps were sounded, and the company dispersed. The newly elected first sergeant has served several years in the Regular Army, and has been a member of Company F since 1851.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel Lux, commanding this regiment, on the 13th inst. issued the following Special Order:

Captain William Seebach, of Company K, having been elected Major in the Fifth regiment Infantry, will on receipt of this order turn all regimental and company property in his possession to Lieutenant Edward Gensel, who will at the same time assume command of Company K. Major Seebach having served in the Eleventh a number of years with marked ability leaves his command second to none in the regiment. The commandant of the regiment wishes him the same prosperity and success as a field officer as he had while in command of Company K.

An election is ordered to be held on the 23d day of August at the headquarters of Company K, No. 316 West Thirty-sixth street, at 8 o'clock p. m. precisely, to fill the office of Captain of said company, which has become vacant by promotion of Captain William Seebach as Major of the Fifth regiment of Infantry.

COMPANY D, EIGHTH REGIMENT.—The fourth annual picnic of Company D, Eighth regiment, Captain John Penberthy commanding, will take place at Dudley's Grove on Tuesday, August 20th. The boat leaves Thirty-fourth street, East River, at 7.30 a. m., Broome street at 8 a. m., Morton street, North River, at 8.30 a. m., and Thirty-fourth street at 9 o'clock.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—This regiment paraded on the 12th inst., for the purpose of target exercise, at Funk's Park. The regimental line was formed in Bond street, at 7.30 a. m., and marched thence to the corner of Thirtieth street and Second avenue, where Lieutenant Herman Geritzen, the regimental commissary, presented Company D, Captain Stauff commanding, with an elegant wreath of flowers. The regiment subsequently took the cars to the Park, which is situated at the foot of Sixty-third street, East River. The

arrangements at the Park were very good; each company in turn doing guard duty for one hour, there being fifty-seven members of the regiment present, including the band and drum corps. The following is a summary of the target practice:

The distance to be 180 feet. The muskets were of that kind called Enfield Rifles, and were so poor that thirty-two pieces could not be discharged. The targets consisted of brown paper, 84 x 36 inches, having a black stripe one inch broad running longitudinally through the center, thus giving a target placed horizontally across the back of the shooting stand of 36 inches in height by 84 in width. The rule adopted for measuring was that each shot was measured from that edge of the target (up and down) to which it was nearest a hit on the black stripe, counting eighteen inches, so that the center hit counted most in number of inches, and those near to the edge the least. The men fired by command of their officers, being drawn up in squads of six in single rank, as was required by the space and number of men, as each fired three shots. The firing was strictly confined to the enlisted men and non-commissioned officers of the several companies. The judges were, Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Steinway, Brevet Brigadier-General John E. Bendix, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard Swarts. Lieutenant-Colonel Steinway had entire charge of the target practice. The annexed table shows the result of the shooting of the various companies.

Letter of Company.	No. of Men.	No. of Inches.	Average in Inches per Man.	No. of Hits.	Average per Man.
F.....	46	448	9.73	51	1.10
H.....	38	473	12.44	45	1.17
C.....	36	472.8	13.12	54	1.50
A.....	39	536.5	13.72	62	1.59
K.....	57	823	14.43	84	1.46
D.....	48	770.5	16.05	77	1.60
I.....	46	798	17.13	79	1.71
B.....	30	560	18.66	52	1.73
E.....	41	772	18.82	75	1.82
Totals.....	381	5653.5	14.83	579	1.51

The champion flag, for the best shooting, was awarded to Company E, Captain Kutz.

Those not occupied in target shooting amused themselves by dancing, etc., which was kept up until midnight.

In the latter part of the afternoon Brigadier-General Louis Burger came on the ground and was present at the dress parade. This ceremony was not as well gone through with as it should have been. Too much time was taken in forming the line, and one or two of the officers were inclined to be insubordinate. With this exception everything passed off as well as could be desired. One drunken fellow, however, attempted to insult a lady, but he was promptly taken in charge and put off the grounds. Among the guests present were Majors Frohlich and Joachimsmen of the Second Brigade Staff, Colonel Conkling, Fernando Wood, General Bendix, Majors Howe and O'Grady, Captain Cox of the Thirty-seventh regiment, and a number of others. We shall hereafter have occasion to allude to the plan of regimental target practice which has been inaugurated by the Ninety-sixth regiment.

FOURTH REGIMENT DRUM CORPS.—The first annual picnic and moonlight festival of the Drum Corps of the Fourth Regiment, Drum-Major T. W. McKeever, is announced to take place on Friday, the 23d inst., at Landmann's Hamilton's Park, to Sixty-ninth street and Third avenue.

COMPANY G, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—A special meeting of this company is ordered at the Centre Market Armory for Friday evening, the 16th inst.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—Sergeant C. H. Byrne of Company A, Light Guard, has been tried before a regimental court-martial, consisting of Major Bell of this regiment, charged with disobedience of orders. The charges were preferred by Lieutenant-Colonel Rockafeller, the regimental commander. It appears that Sergeant Byrne neglected to obey an order of the Colonel directing him to report at regimental headquarters with certain books, papers and moneys belonging to the regiment. Sergeant Byrne has been heavily fined and reduced to the ranks.

It is reported that the inspection of this regiment will take place on the 20th of next month.

DRUM CORPS OF THE NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—A ball of this organization is talked of for next Fall, and the 14th of October is named as the day. Drum-Major Gensel will have charge of the decorations of the room on this occasion, and we are assured that he proposes to outdo himself.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—The officers of this regiment propose to serenade Lieutenant-Colonel Lux, the commanding officer of this regiment, on the evening of the 16th inst. We shall print an account of the serenade in our next issue.

COMPANY E, NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—This company, which won the regimental champion flag for marksmanship, intend to practice still further in target firing at East New York on the 19th inst.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

The following extracts from the report of Colonel J. H. Liebenau, Acting Assistant Inspector-General, refer to his inspection of organizations of the Seventh and Eleventh brigades:

SEVENTH BRIGADE

October 10.—Reviewed and inspected this brigade at Fair grounds, White Plains. The brigade embraces the Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Fifty-seventh regimental districts, and is commanded by Brigadier-General James Ryder. Headquarters at Southeast, Westchester county.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT

Is composed of seven companies, with regimental headquarters at New Rochelle. The regimental district is a large one, and consequently the companies are much scattered, as follows: At Morrisania, one company; Yonkers, two companies; White Plains, one company; New Rochelle, one company; and at Mount Vernon, two companies, with no opportunity for regimental or battalion drill, except at such times as they may be called together for a regimental "field day," and on such occasions, with no provision made for transportation to and from the place of rendezvous, it is a matter of surprise to me that the regiment presents the very creditable appearance which it does. The regiment is armed in part with the Springfield musket, and in part with the Enfield, and I would here respectfully recommend that a sufficient number of Springfield muskets be issued to the regiment (upon the proper requisition) to take the place of the Enfields, in order that they may be efficiently armed, which at present they are not.

The discipline of the regiment is good, and they are as proficient in "the drill" as could be expected from their very limited opportunity for regimental practice. The field, and most of the company officers, and the Adjutant, are prompt and efficient in their several positions.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY

Is composed of nine companies, with regimental headquarters at Peekskill. The companies are located as follows: at "Cold Spring," one company; "Peekskill," two companies; "Sing Sing," one company; "Kensico," one company; "Yorktown," one company; "Katonah," one company; "Mamaroneck," one company; "Rye," one company; and "Carmel," one company. The regiment is well uniformed in the "State" uniform, and armed with the Springfield musket; they labor under the same difficulties as the seventeenth. No opportunity for regimental practice, and no provision for transportation when the regiment is called together. The colonel, at his own expense, has procured a room (at Peekskill), capable of being used for the purposes of "wing drill," thus evincing a determination to do everything in his power to make his regiment as perfect as possible, in which laudable undertaking he is ably seconded by his associate field and company officers.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY

composed of companies, with regimental headquarters at

"Orangeburg." The companies are located as follows: At "Piermont," one company; "Nyack," one company; "Blauveltville," one company; "Haverstraw," two companies; "Stony Point," one company; "Monsey," two companies; "Clarkstown," one company; "Nyack Turnpike," one company. The regiment is uniformed in the "United States" uniform, and armed with the Springfield musket. My remarks, concerning the opportunities for regimental practice and drill, apply equally to this regiment as to the "seventeenth and eighteenth." The discipline of the regiment is good. The general commanding this brigade is a good officer, intent upon advancing his brigade in every particular of drill and discipline; and he, together with the officers of the several regiments, are worthy of all commendation for the creditable appearance made upon this, their first brigade drill and inspection. Indeed, taking into consideration their limited opportunities, and the almost overwhelming obstacles they are obliged to contend with in the recruiting, maintaining and drilling of their several organizations, it is a matter of surprise that this brigade is as strong in numbers and as well disciplined and drilled as it is, comparing favorably, as they do, with many of our city organizations. The officers and men are exceedingly desirous for a division or brigade encampment; and I am satisfied that an encampment of seven to ten days, during next summer, would be of incalculable advantage to the brigade.

I would respectfully suggest that some means should be provided for the defraying of the expense of transportation this brigade must necessarily be under; for, while only a very small matter to the "State," it is burdensome upon the individual members, who are not only called upon to sacrifice their time and business, but also to bear an expense which should be borne by the State, whose interests they so readily and willingly give their time and energies.

HOWITZER BATTERY ARTILLERY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.

22d.—Reviewed and inspected this command at their armory, "State Arsenal," Brooklyn. This is a good command, composed of a class of young men who take pride in the organization; and officered by gentlemen who are giving every means within their reach to make the command perfect in discipline and drill. They are handsomely uniformed, and their "battery" is in good order.

This command should be encouraged, as it is the only organization of its kind within the first and second division districts; and I trust, that any reasonable request or requisition from them may meet with prompt and favorable attention at headquarters.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

16th.—Reviewed and inspected the right wing of this regiment at their armory, "Brooklyn." This is a fine organization; they are well uniformed and equipped. The wing was exercised in the manual of arms, the execution of which, together with the general steady appearance of the men, satisfied me that this regiment is second to none in the State, in point of discipline and the character of the officers and men composing it.

19th.—Reviewed and inspected the left wing of the regiment at their armory. The manner in which the "manual" was performed, and the general appearance of the men, confirms me in my opinion concerning this regiment. This is comparatively a young regiment, and they deserve great credit for the advancement made; but while some of the officers are active and energetic, others seem to have lost all interest in the command, and are anxious only to do as little as possible.

The colonel commanding the regiment is a good officer, and thoroughly understands his duties, but does not always perform them. His time is too much occupied with other matters to allow him to discharge, in a satisfactory manner, the duties of his office as colonel.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

11th.—Reviewed and inspected right wing of this regiment at their armory (Brooklyn, E. D.). They are neatly uniformed in gray, well armed and equipped, and in good state of discipline and drill; indeed, the manual of arms, as executed, would have done credit to many older organizations; the position of the men, their steadiness and attention in the ranks, gave evidence of the careful training they have received from their company officers.

12th.—In company with the Inspector-General, reviewed and inspected left wing of this regiment. The remarks above will apply equally as well to the left wing as to the right; and, as a whole, this regiment is one of which the citizens of Brooklyn may well be proud. Although, as yet in its infancy, this regiment has made strides of advancement, in drill and discipline, which may well "put to the blush" many older organizations. In the person of their colonel, this regiment has an accomplished officer, faithful and indefatigable. The associate field and company officers are efficient and zealous in the discharge of their respective duties. The arms are in good order, and show careful attention on the part of the armorer.

THE TACTICS FOR THE FALL DRILLS.

New York, August 13, 1867.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir:—Can you inform me whether any order has been issued from Militia Headquarters requiring the use of Upton's Tactics instead of Casey's? As the drill season commences during the month of September it is necessary that the commanders of companies should know exactly what are the tactics which will be used during the Winter, so that they can not only prepare themselves beforehand, but see that their commissioned and non-commissioned officers are properly instructed in their duties. To learn the difference between "Upton's" and "Casey's" will naturally take some little time, and, as it is well known that the change from one to the other is only a question of time, everybody is anxious to have the thing settled before drills commence.

If men think that Casey's Tactics are to be rejected they will pay but little attention when drilled in them, and even if they did, it would be not only a waste of time but an acquisition of habits which would have to be eradicated. At all events, unless the alteration is ordered at once the very best drill season of the year will be lost, not to mention the injury to the discipline of the Militia from officers undertaking to explain a system which they know no more about than the men they command.

OFFICER.

We published last week the War Department order adopting Upton's Tactics, and we expect that orders on this subject will shortly be issued from Albany. It is, of course, important that the National Guard should next Fall commence drilling according to the new system.—[ED. A. AND N. JOURNAL.]

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE FALL ENCAMPMENTS.—The First company Cadets, numbering thirty-five musketeers, and accompanied by Brown's Band, under Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Holmes, proceeded to Nahant, by the steamer *Ulysses*, at 9½ A. M., on Tuesday, 13th instant, for camp duty. The corps will be joined at Nahant by enough other members to swell the ranks to some sixty or seventy men. The Cadets were also accompanied by a volunteer detachment of two men from the First Light Battery, who will handle the "twin howitzers" during the camp. The troops were in heavy marching uniform.

The General commanding the Second brigade was to decide upon a ground for this brigade some time this week. The Second company Cadets will encamp at Woburn. The Eighty-third unattached (not Eighty-fifth as was erroneously reported) company infantry will encamp August 27th. The first battalion infantry will encamp on the 10th September. Ground not selected.

NORTHAMPTON.—The section light battery in this town has been disbanded. The service will be the gainers by the disbandment.

ENCAMPMENT FIRST BRIGADE.—This encampment commences at Hull on Tuesday next, 20th inst. The troops of the brigade ordered into this camp are, the First, Third, Seventh, Ninth and Tenth regiments, Second battalion (colored), and Eighty-fifth unattached company of infantry, the First and Second light batteries, and First battalion and company E unattached cavalry. We trust the officers of the cavalry and artillery will police their grounds more thoroughly than was done last year. The infantry, with but two notable exceptions, also paid but little attention to the police of their camps. The quarters of the Ninth, at Sharon, were in a bad condition. The regiment has during the year acquired a fine reputation, and its friends sincerely hope that at this encampment its conduct will be such as to fully maintain it. To do this it is certain that the men must be kept well in hand, more so than they were at Sharon, when a number of disorderly disturbances did much to injure the good name of the regiment. The law is now very strict as to any officer or enlisted man creating any disturbance during camp duty, and we trust that officers whose duty it is to take cognizance of offences against military discipline will act promptly when occasion requires it. Quartermasters charged with the duty of pitching the camps of their respective corps, should be particular and have the tents pitched in regular order.

All the water that will be required for any purpose will be supplied by wells on the ground. The battery and cavalry commanders should cause their subordinate officers to effectually put a stop to the common practice of mistreating the horses when off duty. It is very difficult for the troops of the two arms to obtain horses. Parties having them to let do not feel inclined to let them for militia service on account of their not being properly taken care of. The remedy is in the hands of the artillery and cavalry men. Let them prove that they can use the animals for camp duty or any other duty and return them to the owners in as good condition as when they received them, and this difficulty will disappear. The orders require three roll calls a day, supervised by an officer. We hope this will not be neglected. It was last year, and very much so.

Knapsacks have been issued to the commands. If they are to be marked, we trust that it will be done in accordance with the regulations, and not as the fancy of each company commander may dictate. Visitors will be admitted to the camp by tickets. There will be ample room outside the line of sentries to witness the troops and the camp. Adjutant-General Cunningham will encamp on the ground during the term of encampment, and personally take notice of the duty done, how it is done, and who are competent officers and who are not, and will inspect the troops in his capacity of Inspector-General.

REVISION OF THE STATE REGULATIONS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, August 10, 1867.

The following officers of the National Guard are hereby appointed a Commission to examine the General Regulations for the military forces of the State of New York, and will recommend to the Commander-in-Chief such alterations, modifications and amendments as may be necessary to conform to recent laws, and such others as may be by them regarded as for the good of the service:

Brigadier-General Geo. S. Bacheiler, Inspector-General S. N. Y. Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall, commanding Fourth brigade. Brigadier-General William G. Ward, commanding First brigade. Colonel Emmons Clark, commanding Seventh regiment. Colonel James Jourdan, commanding Thirteenth regiment. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.

Official—ALFRED H. TAYLOR, Major and Chief Clerk.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, August 12, 1867.

The following named officers have been Commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending August 10th:

FIRST DIVISION OF INFANTRY.

Staff Appointments, with rank from June 10th. Joseph E. Hamblin, Assistant Adjutant-General, original vacancy. Vanderbilt Allen, Engineer, vice George W. Smith, declined. John Fowler, Ordnance Officer, original vacancy. John J. Donaldson, Aide-de-Camp, vice J. Fowler, Jr., appointed Ordnance Officer.

SEVENTH DIVISION OF INFANTRY.

Andrew J. Switzer, Aide-de-Camp, with rank from August 2d, original vacancy.

FIFTH BRIGADE OF INFANTRY.

Edgar M. Cullen, Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank July 1st, original vacancy.

SIXTH BRIGADE OF INFANTRY.

Staff Appointments, with rank from July 27th. Charles H. Burdick, Assistant Adjutant-General, original vacancy. Horace F. Curtis, Ordnance Officer, original vacancy. John Townsend, Quartermaster, vice H. F. Curtis, appointed Ordnance Officer. William H. Hamilton, Commissary of Subsistence, original vacancy.

Edward H. Nicoll, Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Captain, vice W. H. Hamilton, appointed Commissary of Subsistence.

George P. Smith, Aide-de-Camp, with rank of First Lieutenant, original vacancy.

EIGHTH BRIGADE OF INFANTRY.

Original Staff Appointments, with rank from August 3d. John H. Badgley, Jr., Assistant Adjutant-General. Milo C. Osborn, Engineer. M. Hubbell Green, Quartermaster. Sylvester S. Baldwin, Commissary of Subsistence. William Donehue, Aide-de-Camp, with rank of First Lieutenant.

TWELFTH BRIGADE OF INFANTRY.

Original Staff Appointments, with rank from July 31st. William Robertson, Assistant Adjutant-General. Hamilton A. Mattison, Inspector. Alonzo T. Mason, Engineer. John H. McFarland, Judge Advocate. Lysander W. Kennedy, Surgeon. John W. Wait, Ordnance Officer. Henry L. Grose, Commissary of Subsistence. David H. King, Quartermaster. William W. Baxter, Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Captain. James L. Reynolds, Aide-de-Camp, with rank of First Lieutenant.

SIXTEENTH BRIGADE OF INFANTRY.

George B. Massey, Inspector, with rank from July 29th, vice George W. Flower, promoted Colonel Thirtieth-fifth regiment.

EIGHTEENTH BRIGADE OF INFANTRY.

Original Staff Appointments, with rank from July 1st. Frederick M. Wheeler, Assistant Adjutant-General. George C. Mead, Inspector. James E. Knapp, Engineer. N. Curtis Marvin, Judge Advocate. Harry Dowie, Ordnance Officer. James Launt, Quartermaster. Moses L. Wilcox, Commissary of Subsistence. Alfred B. Kiersted, Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Captain. C. Leslie Martin, Aide-de-Camp, with rank of First Lieutenant.

NINETEENTH BRIGADE OF INFANTRY.

Melvin D. Woodford, Ordnance Officer, with rank from July 1st. Original vacancy.

TWENTY-FIRST BRIGADE OF INFANTRY.

Harvey S. Bedell, Judge Advocate, with rank from July 27th, vice N. Curtis White, failed to equip.

TWENTY-SECOND BRIGADE OF INFANTRY.

Original Staff Appointments, with rank from May 23d. Charles L. Brown, Assistant Adjutant-General. Daniel G. Brown, Commissary of Subsistence. Henry M. Connelly, Ordnance Officer. David Brown, Jr., Aide-de-Camp, with rank of First Lieutenant.

THIRTY-SECOND BRIGADE OF INFANTRY.

Martin S. Kittinger, Surgeon, with rank from June 21st. Original vacancy.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Edmund S. Baker, Jr., First Lieutenant, with rank from June 20th, vice W. F. Moller, promoted to Staff of First Regiment of Cavalry. William K. Evans, Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 24th, vice James Baker, promoted.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William Seebach, Major, with rank from July 22d, vice T. Hillenbrand, promoted.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William O'Reilly, Captain, with rank from July 23d, vice M. Rieordan, resigned. Simon A. Alder, Second Lieutenant, with rank from July 17th, vice A. Wilsbach, promoted.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Henry K. Becker, First Lieutenant, with rank from July 3d, vice Henry P. King, resigned.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Billings Wheeler, Second Lieutenant, with rank from July 18th, vice J. S. Van Cleef, promoted.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Joseph D. Keyser, Assistant Surgeon, with rank from July 12th. Original vacancy.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John Brower, Captain, with rank from January 31st, vice Josiah Porter, promoted Major. Lansdale Boardman, First Lieutenant, with rank from May 31st, vice John Brower, promoted. John Briggs, Second Lieutenant, with rank from May 31st, vice L. Boardman, promoted.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John I. Leroy, Colonel, with rank from August 21, vice J. McConihe, Jr., resigned. George T. Steenburgh, Lieutenant Colonel, with rank from August 2d, vice J. I. Leroy, promoted. James W. Cusack, Major, with rank from August 2d, vice Steenburgh, promoted. George J. Chippendale, Second Lieutenant, with rank from March 8, 1867, vice John Mearns, promoted. John Thompson, First Lieutenant, with rank from July 26th, vice John Mearns, resigned.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Hiram Argersinger, Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank from June 8th, vice McGregor, removed from district. Lot Ostrom, Captain, with rank from June 7th, vice G. R. Collamer, promoted Major. Peter S. Whitlock, Captain, with rank from June 7th, vice Getman, declined. George A. Burns, First Lieutenant, with rank from June 7th, vice Charles Argersinger, resigned. John J. Buchanan, Captain, with rank from July 6th, vice H. Argersinger, promoted.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Joseph Simon, Captain, with rank from October 22, 1866, vice George Kinkel, appointed Adjutant Seventeenth regiment. Henry Kinkel, Second Lieutenant, with rank from October 22, 1866, vice Daniel Bayhar, resigned.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John W. Dobbin, Captain, with rank from July 21st, vice Augustus Tucker, resigned. John Rico, Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 8th, vice William C. McLean, removed from district.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Original appointments, with rank from July 30th. Lothario D. Morgan, Lieutenant-Colonel. John O. McCartin, Major. Charles Fowler, Adjutant. Henry S. Munson, Quartermaster.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Original appointment, with rank from August 2d. Corwin J. Holmes, Captain. Robert V. Bogart, First Lieutenant. William S. Jay, Second Lieutenant.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William Vollmer, Captain, with rank from July 24th, vice Frederick Schurz, resigned. Frank A. Becker, First Lieutenant, with rank from July 24th, vice William Vollmer, promoted.

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

George R. G. Baldwin, Major, with rank from July 8th, vice George A. Delerce, resigned.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Albert Warror, Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 7th, vice John J. Schlaefler, retired. Washington A. Connolly, Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 7th, original vacancy. Louis Stark, Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 6, 1866, vice M. Newbauer, resigned.

FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Benjamin T. Kneeland, Surgeon, with rank from July 16, original vacancy.

SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

J. Thomas Davis, Colonel, with rank from August 6th, vice N. S. Miller, resigned. Abram S. Miller, First Lieutenant, with rank from July 20th, vice William H. Bame, removed from district. Jeremiah W. Lansing, Second Lieutenant, with rank from July 20th, vice A. S. Miller, promoted.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Franklin J. Farrington, Major, with rank from August 3d, vice W. B. Fellows, resigned.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard S. N. Y., have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending August 10th:

August 5th, Fifty-first regiment, Second Lieutenant Columbian Hosp. August 5th, Fifty-second regiment, Second Lieutenant Stephen K. August 6th, Ninety-sixth regiment, Captain Christian Roehrich. August 6th, Ninety-sixth regiment, Quartermaster August Neus. August 6th, Twenty-second regiment, Second Lieutenant H. R. De Mill.

MARINE CORPS.

CHANGES, ETC., DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1867.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John L. Broome.—On leave of absence for three months from the 5th inst. Captain Schermerhorn.—Joined steamer *Pensacola* for duty June 5th at Mare Island, Cal. Captain Huntington.—On the 31st inst. ordered to be detached from Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., and proceed to Washington, D. C., and report for duty. Captain Joseph F. Barker.—On the 31st inst. ordered to proceed to Brooklyn, N. Y., after being relieved by Captain Huntington, and report at that station for duty. Captain William H. Hale.—On the 12th inst. obtained leave of absence for one month (from August 1st prox.) from Pensacola, Fla. First Lieutenant H. B. Lowry.—On duty on General Court-Martial at Boston, Mass., from July 24th to 30th. First Lieutenant F. C. Pope.—On leave of absence from Boston, Mass., since 8th inst. First Lieutenant R. S. Collum.—On command to Cairo, Ill., from July 8th to 17th. First Lieutenant R. O'Neal Ford.—On the 25th inst. obtained leave of absence for thirty days from the 5th prox. First Lieutenant Frederick T. Peet.—Absent with leave for twenty-three days from 14th inst. Brevet Captain Louis E. Fagan.—On the 29th inst. obtained leave of absence for fifteen days from the 5th prox. First Lieutenant C. H. Daniels.—Absent with leave for one month from 9th inst. First Lieutenant Frank L. Church.—On the 3d inst. ordered to proceed with his command at Jefferson-reserve, Mo., to Washington, D. C., and report for duty. Joined at the Marine Barracks Headquarters, Washington, July 13th. First Lieutenant H. C. Cochran.—On leave of absence for twenty-one days from 15th inst. First Lieutenant E. C. Gabaudan.—On the 16th inst. leave of absence granted until October 1st prox., for the benefit of his health. First Lieutenant William S. Muse.—Commissioned a First Lieutenant by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, July 15th, to take rank from April 27th. Second Lieutenant Erastus R. Robinson.—On the 18th inst. ordered to be detached from the steamer *Saranac*, Mare Island, Cal., and proceed to New York by the first opportunity and report for duty. Second Lieutenant Francis H. Harrington.—On the 15th inst. ordered to be detached from the Mare Island, Cal., station, and proceed to Washington, D. C., for duty. Second Lieutenant H. R. Bigelow.—On the 11th inst. ordered to Philadelphia, Pa., and report himself for duty on board the U. S. steamer *De Solo*. Second Lieutenant Louis E. Hammarly.—On the 25th inst. obtained leave of absence for thirty days from the 2d prox.

DEATH OF DR. MCGILL.

Mr. Morris, of Westchester County, New York, has received the following letter from the Surgeon-General:

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, August 5, 1867.

SIR:—The official report of the death of Mrs. Dr. G. M. McGill, by cholera on the 17th of July, and that of her husband on the 20th, is accompanied by such evidence of her courage, and his professional zeal and devotion to duty, that I forward the following extract in the hope that although powerless now in the mitigation of your grief, it will in the future prove a source of consolation and pride.

Near Fort Lyon, C. T., July, 23d, 1867.

Dr. McGill reported to me June 27th, at Fort Harker, Kansas, to accompany my detachment, two companies of Thirty-eighth Infantry, to Fort Union, New Mexico. Two days after leaving Harker we began having cases of cholera in a mild form; occasionally cases occurred as we progressed on our journey. On July 17th Mrs. McGill, a very excellent lady, took cholera about eight A. M. and died at ten P. M., 14 miles west of Fort Pulford, at a point known as Salt Bottom. The Dr. returned to Fort Pulford to attend the interment of his wife's remains on the morning of the 18th, and on his way back to the column July 19th, he took cholera, from which he died at about 3 P. M. July 20th. I cannot close this letter without testifying to the high and noble qualities shown by this officer since under my command. I have never known an officer who manifested such devotion to duty, who labored so incessantly, regardless of rest or personal comfort, for the good of those under his charge. While the command was exposed to the hot sun of the prairie, and compelled to drink the filthy water of the Arkansas, he succeeded in saving thirteen of the nineteen cases that occurred among my troops before his death. Under the most trying circumstances he maintained a cheerful countenance. With no less zeal his most estimable lady insisted upon riding at the rear of the column, in order that his domestic duties might not render it necessary for him to be absent from the post of his official duty. They are both gone! The service never lost a truer or more devoted servant. Society has lost in both two elevated, refined, noble spirits.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
HENRY C. MERRIAM.

Major Thirty-eighth Infantry, Brevet-Col. U. S. A. Independently of such ample testimony the official record of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. McGill justifies the expression of my sincerest regret at the loss to the Medical Corps of the Army of this excellent officer and estimable gentleman. Appointed Assistant Surgeon April 16, 1862; he received the Brevet rank of captain to date from May 12, 1864—"for gallant and meritorious services in the action at Meadow Bridge, Va.," of Brevet Major to date from March 13, 1865—"for faithful and meritorious service during the war"; of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, to date from September 28, 1866—"for meritorious and distinguished services at Hart's Island, N. Y. Harbor, where cholera prevailed." His death in the line of duty, bravely battling with pestilence and sacrificing all personal considerations of ease or safety in his devotion to the welfare of his command, is a sad, though noble confirmation of such a record. With the profoundest sympathy in your bereavement I am most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

PARIS EXPOSITION—SEWING MACHINE AWARDS.—We recently published a brief telegram from Paris, announcing the award to Messrs. WHEELER & WILSON of the highest premium, the only gold medal, over eighty-two competitors for protection of sewing machines. The following are copies of the official documents confirming the announcement:

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE,
PARIS, 1867.

COMMISSION IMPERIALE, CHAMP-DE-MARS,
July 16, 1867.

Mr. R. HUNTING, No. 139 Regent Street, London.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your inquiry, I beg to state that the only Gold Medal for the manufacture and perfection of Sewing Machines and Button-hole Machines, was awarded to Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson, of New York.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY F. Q. D'ALIGNY.

Member of International Jury and Reporter of same.

Another letter of the same date says:

DEAR SIR: Replying to your inquiry, I herewith give you the list of the Gold Medals awarded in my class: Dupuis et Dumery, for Sewing Machine; Wheeler & Wilson, New York, for the manufacture and perfection of their Sewing Machines and Button-hole Machines. There is, also, in the list of "co-operators," a Gold Medal granted to Mr. Elias Howe, Jr., personally, as Promoteur of the Sewing Machine.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY F. Q. D'ALIGNY.

Reporter of Class 57 (Groupe 6), Member of the International Jury at the Exposition Universelle.

Extract from the *Moniteur Universel*, official journal of the French Empire:

"The Wheeler & Wilson Company, of New York, manufacturers of American Sewing Machines, have just received the Gold Medal at the Exposition Universelle, for the good construction of their machines; the new improvement for making button-holes, applicable to their sewing machines; also, for their machine especially for making button-holes. This award is accorded for the great development that Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson have given to the sewing machine industry, in bringing their machines to the doors of all, by their cheapness and solid construction, which allows their employment with satisfaction in families; and with great advantage in work-rooms."

DIED.

HEXLER.—At Fort Morgan, Alabama, on the 13th inst., of yellow fever, JOHN K. HEXLER, First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers.

PIPER.—At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Monday, the 13th inst., James M., infant son of Capt. Jas. W. and Sarah Piper, U. S. Army, aged seven months and twelve days.

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STATE OF NEW YORK, INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 46 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW YORK,
August 1, 1867.

THE BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF BREACH-LOADING SMALL-ARMS HAVING adjourned to September 17th next, hereby gives notice that the session commencing that day will, as to the public trials of guns, be final and will occupy only five days. Exhibitors must, therefore, be fully prepared on that day at the State Arsenal (7th avenue, corner 35th street), for testing their guns in accordance with the regulations adopted. Two days will be devoted to examination and tests of cartridges for breach-loaders. By order
SILAS W. BUST,
Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General,
Recorder of the Board.

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ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, August 1, 1867.

General Orders No. 73.
The following order received from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of the Army:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, August 1, 1867.

Order in relation to Upton's Infantry Tactics.

The new system of Infantry Tactics, prepared by Brevet Major-General Emory Upton, U. S. Army, recommended for adoption in the place of all others by a Board of Officers of which General Grant is President, having been approved, is adopted for the instruction of the Infantry of the Army of the United States, and for the observance of the Militia of the United States.

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E. D. TOWNSEND,
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A statement of the earnings for the last quarter will be published in detail at an early day; but the accounts are already sufficiently balanced to show that the net amount is much greater than the gold interest on the bonds that can be issued on the length of road operated. It should be remembered that these earnings are only upon a way business in a new and undeveloped country, and are no index of the vast traffic that must follow the completion of the whole line to the Pacific in 1870. These facts are only intended to show that these Bonds are strictly one of the safest as well as one of the most profitable securities, and are fully entitled to the confidence of the public. The Company make no appeal to the public to purchase its Bonds, as the daily subscriptions are large, and fully equal to their wants.

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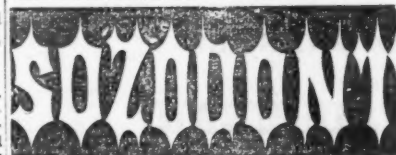
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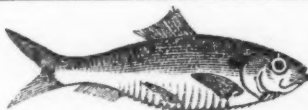
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"These Machines make the LOOK-STITCH, and
rank highest on account of the ELASTICITY, PER-
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THE BANKERS' & MERCHANTS'

SECOND GRAND

PRESENTATION ENTERTAINMENT

Will positively take place

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1867.

AT IRVING HALL, NEW YORK.

This Grand Distribution of Prizes will be conducted
on the Mutual Benefit Principle.

A Pro Rata Distribution of Profits to Ticket-holders.

CAPITAL.....\$1,287,148.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.

And limited to One Million Two Hundred and Eighty-
seven Thousand One Hundred and Forty-eight.

The Fairest and Most Impartial Plan of Presentation
yet offered to the Public.

A PRIZE WITH EVERY TICKET.

PROSPECTUS.

A number of the leading Bankers and Merchants of
New York, in consideration of the great success which
has attended many of the Charitable Presentation En-
tertainments of the day, have organized themselves
into a company, with a view of inaugurating an en-
terprise which, while it shall return them a fair profit,
shall offer greater advantages to ticket-purchasers
than any yet presented; and which being conducted
upon a perfectly legitimate and business basis, shall be
free from those objectionable features which have char-
acterized many of these enterprises.

To this end they have consigned the sale of tickets and
the registering of the same to Clark, Webster & Co.,
Bankers and Managers, No. 63 Broadway, New York,
who will keep the records in their custody until the
day of the Grand Presentation Entertainment, when
they will be handed over to a committee selected by
the audience to make an impartial distribution of
prizes.

A reference to the number of prizes and the general
plan of distribution, given below, will convince
even the most skeptical of the great advantages which
will accrue to all who participate in the enterprise;
and the Commercial and Financial standing of the
Company, and the Managers and Bankers thereof,
will, they hope, prove a sufficient guarantee of the fair-
ness and impartiality with which everything in con-
nection with the scheme will be conducted, and that the
interests of ticket holders will be most strictly watched
over and guarded. In fact, it is the desire of the Man-
agers to conduct every transaction for the mutual ben-
efit of whoever shall purchase a ticket, and scrupu-
lously to avoid any and everything which could in the
slightest degree diminish the profits which are likely
to accrue to all who invest.

LIST OF PRIZES.

CASH PRIZES.

One Cash Prize, at \$75,000.....\$75,000

One Cash Prize, at \$50,000.....50,000

One Cash Prize, at \$25,000.....25,000

Two Cash Prizes, at \$10,000.....20,000

Three Cash Prizes, at \$5,000.....15,000

Four Cash Prizes, at \$3,000.....12,000

Five Cash Prizes, at \$2,000.....10,000

Eight Cash Prizes, at \$1,000.....8,000

Fourteen Cash Prizes, at \$500.....7,000

Twenty Cash Prizes, at \$300.....6,000

Twenty-five Cash Prizes, at \$200.....5,000

Forty Cash Prizes, at \$100.....4,000

Seventy-five Cash Prizes, at \$50.....3,750

One hundred and forty Cash Prizes, at \$25.....3,500

One hundred and fifty Cash Prizes, at \$20.....3,000

One hundred and seventy-five Cash Prizes,
at \$10.....1,750

Two hundred Cash Prizes, at \$5.....1,000

864 Cash Prizes, amounting to.....\$250,000

PIANOS.

8 Steinway's Grand Pianos, at \$1,500.....\$12,000

8 Chickering's Grand Pianos, at \$1,500.....12,000

25 Steinway's 7-octave Pianos, at \$800.....20,000

A VOICE FROM THE CAMP AND THE QUARTER DECK.

All who serve their country in the ARMY AND NAVY are necessarily subjected to unwholesome influences which civilians ordinarily escape. Ordered from post to post, and from station to station, they frequently suffer severely from sudden changes of climate, temperature and diet, and are exposed to a variety of privations and hardships which tell unfavorably upon their health and constitutions. It is, therefore, fortunate that so excellent an alternative and acclimating medicine as

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT

finds general favor with both these branches of the public service. Letters from our Military and Naval officers establish the

GREAT UTILITY of the preparation, as a preservative of health and a remedial agent, in camp, in the field, and on ship-board. Surgeons attached to both branches of the service state that as a cathartic, corrective, anti-bilious and anti-febrile medicine, it is by far the best that has ever been introduced into Military and Naval hospitals. They report, unanimously, that its operation upon the stomach, the liver and the bowels is in the highest degree salutary, and recommend it as an article of the first necessity in warm climates and in all localities where epidemic or endemic fevers prevail. They also speak in the highest terms of its

TONIC VIRTUES, and its efficacy in preventing the complaints of the stomach and bowels, so often generated by exposure, malaria, an undue amount of salt provisions and an insufficiency of vegetable food. It has, likewise, the great merit of being a most agreeable and refreshing beverage. Manufactured by

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"SEVEN SHOOTERS."

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Cavalry Carbine, Barrel 20 in. Calibre 50-100. Sporting Rifle, Barrel 25, 28 or 30 in. Calibre, 44-100, very superior finish.

The Spencer Arms have been adopted by the United States Government for the Army, Navy, and Treasury Marine; by the State of Massachusetts, and by various Foreign Governments; and have received the highest commendations from officers and men of all grades, and in every service. The United States Army alone have received over 110,000 of them.

The Sporting Rifle stands equally well with Sportsmen. These Rifles can be obtained of most of the principal dealers.

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